"THE PUTNAM,
NORTHWEST CORNER
State and Quincy-sts
ESTABLISHED IN 1852.
ORIGINAL ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE.
First in the field as a One-Pri
lothing House. Reputation of
ears' standing.
Often under advertised—never undersold.
44th ANNUAL
CLEARING SAL
NOW IN PROGRESS IN OUR
New Daylight Buildin
Northwest Corner State and Quincy-sts
Men's Overcoats.
Special.
ust 84 double-breasted Kersey Overco
1 inches long, double stitched, raw edg
ine silk velvet collars, satin sleeve l
ngs, sizes 44 only. Big men, take n
—reduced from $15.00
o clearing sale price $6
Men's Suits.
Special.
00 Men's 4-button single-breasted Sa
Suits, also double-breasted styles, *stric
all wool*, in plain, neat mixtures and
by swell styles of London overplaids
Scotch tweeds, also blue and black wors
cheviots, all sizes, 84 to 44—
clearing sale price $6
These will go quick.
00 Men's extra heavy Chinchilla, Sh
and, Furbeaver, and Frieze Ulsters,
sizes, 84 to 44, low actual value
$10—clearing sale price $4
Boys' Dept. 2d Floor.
42 Big Boys' blue and black Kersey O
coats, double-stitched raw edges, elegan
made and trimmed, Stein, Bloch & Day
& Close, makers; sizes 15, 16, and
worth $15, $18, and $20—
clearing sale price $6
51 Big Boys' or Youths' fine Ulsters,
ported Shetlands, Furbeavers, Chinchill
and genuine Athlone Irish Frieze, ages
17, 18, and 19, low actual value $20 to
—clearing sale
price $10
1,000 prs. Boys' Knee Trousers, all w
regular $1.50 kinds—clearing
sale price $1
2,500 prs. English Corduroy Knee T
sers, all sizes, worth $1.25—clear-
ing sale price 79
50 dozen Winter Caps, all wool, good w
pull down bands, regular 50c
grades—clearing sale price 19
OPEN UNTIL 1 P. M. NEW YEAR
"THE PUTNAM,
Northwest Corner
State and Quincy Streets.
C. M. BABBITT ..... Managing Pa
N. B.—Our old store is re-rented.
ware of misrepresentation.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTI AND BINDING.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received
Jan. 21, 1897, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. for
ing the PAPER for the PUBLIC PRINTI
BINDING for the year ending 30th of Jun
1898, the said proposals to be opened be
the award of contracts to be made by the
Committee of Congress on Public Printing
lowest and best bidder for the interest of the
ernment, the committee reserving to itself
right to reject any and all bids, as in its
the best interests of the Government may d
Detailed schedules of the description,
and quality of the paper required, accompa
samples and blank proposals, and giving fu
lations with which bidders must comply, ca
tained by addressing Th. E. Benedict,
Printer, Washington, D. C.
The contracts will be entered into for
such quantities of paper as may be needed
the year, and no more.
The estimated quantities set forth in
the schedule comprise:
55,000 reams machine-finish printing
24x36.
15,000 reams machine-finish printing
38x48.
24,100 reams sized and super-calendered
or tinted printing paper, various
23,500 reams white writing paper, various
and weights.
2,400 reams colored writing paper, va
sizes and weights.
1,500 reams cover paper, various sizes
weights.
75,000 pounds of best plate paper.
125,000 pounds of best map paper.
175,000 pounds fine coated wood-cut paper.
3,100 reams manilla paper, various size
weights.
100,000 pounds glazed bond paper.
20,000 pounds artificial parchment, va
sizes.
2,000 pounds parchment deed.
100,000 sheets cardboard, various colors
and weights.
1,725,000 sheets bristol board, various colors
and weights.
7,200 reams first-class ledger paper, whi
blue, laid or wove, various size
weights.
9,000 reams second-class ledger paper, whi
blue, laid or wove, various size
weights.
2,700 reams tissue and copying paper, any
25 reams blotting paper, any required
or weight.
150 reams tar paper, 24x36.
345 reams plaid, marble, and cash pa
various sizes.
350 reams typewriter paper, various
and weights.
665 reams cap, letter, and note paper,
100 reams white French folio, 17x22.
2,000 sheets parchment, 16x21.
Proposals will be received for one thou
reams or more.
By direction of the Joint Committee of Cong
on Public Printing. TH. E. BENEDICT,
Public Printer.
Washington, December 21, 1896.

HAIR Dressing, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Mas
sage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths.
BURNHAM'S. 71 and 73 State-st.

THE TRIBUNE
CHICAGO'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.
WEEK DAYS—ONE CENT
SUNDAY—FIVE CENTS

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LV.—NO. 365. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1896—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE { ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

BROTHERS IN A ROW.

n S. Van Nortwick Assigns Wisconsin Properties.

TS TO SAVE HIMSELF.

iam Pleads in Vain for a Cohesive Policy.

AY FOR THE CREDITORS.

eral Difference Tends to Complicate Affairs.

FOR A RECONCILIATION.

illiam M. and John S. Van Nortwick, bers, bankers at Batavia, Ill., and prin- owners in projects involving millions llars, are at outs.

stead of sticking together to save their erties in the crisis which the liquidation Atlas National Bank forced upon the John S. Van Nortwick has cut loose. Yes- ay he began an effort to save his own in the magnificent heritage which John Nortwick, the Illinois pioneer, railroad der, and manufacturer, left his sons at death in Batavia in 1890.

n S. threw his hat into the ring yester- afternoon by turning over all his inter- in the Wisconsin paper mill and other erties to a friendly assignee. He de- ed he was going to take care of his per- al interests, and by inference said his r William would have to paddle his canoe through the sea of financial diffi- ties which has overwhelmed them.

Frantic Appeal to John.

If you don't come to Chicago, John, to- row," William M. Van Nortwick frantic- y appealed to his brother, John S. Van rwick, at Appleton, Wis., on Tuesday ght, "everything must go. That attach- ent you put on the Kaukauna mill must be ased or 'Old Ned' will be to pay."

John S. Van Nortwick did not come to icago from Appleton yesterday. When ssr. W. Van Nortwick, with Congress- an Hopkins of Aurora as his attorney, ar- ed at the office of Green, Robbins & rd in the Home Insurance Building yes- day morning the Appleton member of the m was absent.

After a time Charles Quarles of Milwaukee, who is the general attorney for John S. Van Nortwick, came in. Then there was a ses- n of two hours or more, in which Con- ssman Hopkins and William M. Van rtwick pleaded for a reconciliation of the ms, until at least the present financial difficulties could be bridged over.

Suits Off Kaukauna Attachment.

In the situation, as explained to Mr. Quarles, at that if the two brothers continued ting at the existing crisis, the creditors ld step in and close out everything for at it would bring. If they held together ould be possible to obtain extensions of ll of the attachment on the Kau- auna mills must be released. As matters od, Congressman Hopkins exclaimed, ttachment meant simply that John S. rtwick was attaching himself, which ves attorneys—for A. W. Green was as umpire between the interests—ght was an extremely foolish thing to At last Mr. Quarles, who had had a ad in the attachment proceedings, gave e point, and telephoned to Appleton to e the attachment dismissed.

Promise Creditors Full Payment.

Then there was a conference between the ors and the creditors. A proposition s made to pay 100 cents on the dollar if a ime was given the firm. It was agreed at their property should be put up as a ld for the payment of the loans.

The Clearing-House committee, which had n into the possession of the loan of $240,- made by the Atlas National Bank to iam M. Van Nortwick, was induced to ept this basis of settlement.

n the Appleton member of the fam- was in Chicago on Monday he made the ficial assignment at Geneva with the t grace and seemed pleased with the tments which were being made to the properties together and prevent onslaught of creditors for the pieces. when he went to the train to return he had no complaint to make.

the ride from Chicago to Appleton ght a great change of heart. The next ng John was ready to fight, and im- ately began proceedings to tie up the ain property for his own benefit.

John Dislikes T. R. Troundel.

een John S. Van Nortwick and T. R. ndle, who has had much to do with the ts of William M. Van Nortwick in the nership, there has long been a personal ng. Troundle was decidedly objectionable Appleton man, and for a long time ker has made strong efforts to get him the management of the joint proper- It was on Troundle's account that S. Van Nortwick came so near retiring the firm three years ago. Since that several projects in which the brothers been interested jointly and which were Troundle's management have passed the exclusive ownership of William M. Nortwick, mainly because the younger r did not care to have business rela- with the manager of them.

Puts On Appleton War Paint.

other it was this intense dislike for ndle, who was blamed for bringing the assignment on Monday, or not caused the sudden change of heart younger brother is not known, but be returned to Appleton he has donned aint of the brightest hue.

fact that the creditors will make no ent and are ready to jump on all the rties not covered in Monday's assign- has only resulted in hurrying him up p before the rest did. Even while the ys were conferring with the cred- Mr. Green's office yesterday John S. rtwick was pushing through an as- ent of all the interests along the Fox

Nortwick Companies Affected.

companies affected are:

ned Lock Paper company, Combined s.

on Paper and Pulp company, Apple- s.

Pulp company, Kaukauna.

sin Fiber company, Monico, Wis.

hundred and fifty shares of Green d Mississippi Canal company stock.

ast named company practically con- bulk of the water power in the Fox Valley. Various business interests John Van Nortwick's homestead are

John M. Baer, Postmaster at Apple- named as assignee, with a bond of

was also included in the assign- 's interest in the Appleton Manu- company of Geneva, Ill., which. corporated in Wisconsin, was not in the assignment of the Illinois

tachment served by John Van Nort- the Western Paper Bag company the trouble. Some time ago he dis- his interest in the concern, amount-

(Continued on fifth page.)

HARVEY CHURCH ROW OVER POLITICS

Congregationalists Adopt a Non-Partisan Resolution at a Meeting in Which Lively Speeches Are Made.

"Brothers and sisters who decline to support of the Prohibition party are hypocrites of the deepest dye."

So writes Sister Millspaugh to the Congregational church of Harvey. As the result of this letter the church is divided, a non-partisan political resolution being ingrafted upon the discipline at a lively meeting last night.

Ex-Mayor Thomas McFarlane, a trustee, introduced the resolution, which read as follows:

"Resolved, That henceforth as a church we will occupy a strictly non-partisan basis; that we will in no manner encourage any political creed or recognize any party as having claims upon church indorsement."

Mr. McFarlane said: "There seems to be an impression abroad that this church is hopelessly divided upon political lines. It has been publicly said by a member of a third party: 'We have the votes, the other side has the means.' Again, I am credibly informed one of our woman members declared on last Sunday in explanation of her rejection of the communion that she had taken the sacrament for the last time from the hand of a Republican."

W. S. Coryell, leader of the prohibition wing, accused McFarlane of branding everything that savored of temperance both within the church and without. He believed there could be no temperance apart from prohibition.

McFarlane in reply quoted from the letter from a Mrs. Millspaugh of California, formerly of Harvey, who requested a letter of transfer, because she could no longer belong to a church whose pastor was a Republican. The speaker protested against such utterances.

At this point Lucy Page Gaston said: "Let us be calm and dispassionate, my friends. I have been reading the life of Wendell Phillips anew, and it is wonderful how history repeats itself. We will all be wondering one of these days how such a debate as this could ever have occurred."

Mr. Coryell then said the division in the church could cease only by forcing the Prohibitionists out of the church altogether. Before taking his seat he accused the tellers of the church, four young men, of fraudulently suppressing six ballots cast for him when posting the returns of a vote for church clerk, which had been concluded just prior to the introduction of the resolution.

After listening to protests from the tellers the resolution was carried. The meeting adjourned hurriedly. The outcome seems to point to the organization of a third party church.

MARIA BARBERI IS NOW A HEROINE.

Acquitted Murderess Quenches Flames and at Great Risk Saves the Life of a Neighbor.

New York, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The mantle of a heroine fell tonight on the shoulders of Maria Barberi. With other women she fearlessly rushed to the assistance of a fellow-woman and neighbor who was burning on a balcony.

Although menaced herself by the flames Maria helped to beat out the fire with her own hands and then wrapped a blanket about the body of the burned woman.

Ever since the jury declared her guiltless of the murder of her lover Maria has lived with her parents on the second floor of the big brick tenement at No. 218 Bowery. On the fourth floor the family of John Hogan, a printer, find their home. Hogan was absent last evening when his wife started to prepare the lamps. In filling a lamp some of the oil dropped on her clothing, and while she was engaged at the kitchen stove her apron took fire. She dashed wildly about crying for help. The children ran screaming from the room, and their cries as well as those of the burning woman, alarmed the tenants.

Maria Barberi, seated in the little sitting-room on the second floor, was among the first to hear the cries. She grabbed a blanket from the bed and ran up-stairs. Reaching the top floor she was confronted by a crowd of panic-stricken tenants.

Mrs. Hogan had been out on a balcony and was running up and down, a pillar of flame, when Maria, with the blanket about her shoulders, clambered out to her. Maria tossed the blanket over the woman and with her own hands tore away some of the burning clothing. It was not, however, until nearly all of Mrs. Hogan's clothing was removed that the last spark of fire was extinguished. Her body was frightfully burned.

Maria Barberi was the first to think of the olive oil, which was in a closet down-stairs. She hurriedly secured the bottle and tenderly applied the contents to the burns. The other women in the house then helped her apply temporary bandages until an ambulance came from Gouverneur Hospital.

NEW SOLUTION FOR PERPETUAL MOTION

J. G. Kaller of Mankato, Minn., Invents a Hydraulic Motor from Which He Expects Wonders.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—J. G. Kaller of Mankato, Minn., has applied for a patent for an invention which he says will take the place of steam engines and electric motors. The device is called a hydraulic motor, and the principle upon which it works is the natural law which causes lighter substances than water to rise to the surface.

An endless chain of small air-tight tanks is placed over two sprocket wheels in such a manner that on one side it will pass upward through a large tank of water. As each air tank enters the water tank from below through a water-tight valve it will be forced to the surface by the superior weight of the water, and in this way the chain will be kept in perpetual motion, revolving the sprocket wheels, to which shafts are attached.

Thus, if the claims of the inventor are true, the motor will run on indefinitely without fuel. He claims that the first cost will be less than that of a steam engine, while the operating expense will be so small that all other motive powers will be driven out of use.

Hydraulic motors to furnish any horse-power required can be constructed. Mr. Kaller has not yet constructed one of his motors, but will do so soon and has no doubt of its complete success.

FREIGHT WRECK ON THE ALTON ROAD.

Collision in the Fog at Summit Results in the Destruction of Cars and a Traffic Delay.

Two freight trains on the Chicago and Alton collided last night at 8 o'clock at Summit. No one was hurt, and there was little delay to trains following.

Owing to the heavy fog that prevailed an order was issued that trains should be kept a station apart. Train No. 90, south-bound, was standing at Summit awaiting orders when train No. 12, running at full speed, crashed into it from the rear. The caboose was smashed and thrown to the next track. The two next cars were also demolished, and the whole train was driven 150 feet by the impact.

Fortunately there was no one in the cars that were destroyed. The brakemen had been sent out to flag coming trains, and they had not yet returned when the collision occurred. A wrecking crew soon reached the scene. By 10:30 o'clock one track was cleared for incoming trains. The other track was cleared before morning.

JAMES C. M'MULLIN DIES.

DIRECTOR IN THE ATLAS BANK EXPIRES AFTER A BRIEF ILLNESS.

Sickness Comes to the Former Vice-President of the Alton During the Financial Storm in Which the La Salle Street and Other Houses Met Trouble—Blow Follows an Apoplectic Stroke Sustained in New York Three Years Ago—His Career.

Following close upon the dissolution of the Atlas National Bank, in which he was a director, comes the death of James Campbell McMullin, a prominent figure in Chicago railway, commercial, and financial circles. Mr. McMullin breathed his last at his home, No. 729 West Adams street, yesterday at 2:50 p. m.

The illness which was the immediate cause of his taking off supervened Monday morning, when the press first announced that the Atlas bank was involved in the train of troubles, beginning with the liquidation of the National Bank of Illinois and embracing the embarrassment of the Nortons, the Van Nortwicks, and others of high and low degree in the financial world.

Mr. McMullin's fatal illness was observed by members of the family early on Monday morning, when Dr. Cowperthwaite was at once called. Prior to Mr. McMullin's prostration he was able to go about the house, but from that time it was impossible for him to leave his bed. He retained consciousness until yesterday morning.

Nervous Stress Causes Death.

The immediate cause of death was uraemic poisoning, following congestion of the kidneys and liver superinduced by nervous prostration. This condition is liable to arise, physicians say, from unusual mental or nervous stress, and is especially associated with worry.

Mr. McMullin, according to the statements of the family, made no allusions to business cares except to profess absolute faith in the Atlas Bank and other ventures. At his bedside when the end came were his wife, his two children, and other immediate members of the family.

For the last three years the active life of Mr. McMullin in railway, commercial, and financial circles had been succeeded by a period of practical inactivity, because of illness, which first had shown itself to an alarming degree in an apoplectic stroke sustained in New York City.

Caught in the Norton Tangle.

During the period of personal inactivity referred to Mr. McMullin's vested interests had remained unchanged. At the time of his death he was a director, as stated, in the Atlas National Bank, his interest in that institution amounting to 100 shares. His holdings in the properties involved by the Norton failure are set down at $112,000. He was, it is said, largely interested in the Economy Light and Power company of Joliet. It is also understood that Mr. McMullin was extensively interested in Strawboard transactions. In the Home National Bank of Chicago he had thirty shares, in the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank he was a stockholder, in the Metropolitan National he had 100 shares, and likewise 100 in the National Live Stock Bank.

Career of Mr. McMullin.

James C. McMullin had been connected with the Chicago and Alton since March 30, 1863, and worked his way up step by step until he became the General Manager and Vice-President of the company.

In 1883 he became the chief executive officer of that road, and his management was one of the most successful on record. Under his direction the Alton achieved its present proud position as one of the best and most profitable railroad properties in

(Continued on fifth page.)

SAY PRINCESS DE CHIMAY IS DEMENTED

Is Now at a Buda-Pesth Hotel with Her Gypsy Lover and Receives Interviewers Freely.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JULIAN RALPH.]

London, Dec. 30.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by New York Journal.]—It is thought here the Princess De Chimay must be demented. There is no other way to account for her behavior. Today we hear of her at a Buda-Pesth hotel with the fiddling lover, Jancsi Rigo, talking of her escape as frankly as a priest recites his creed and receiving so many interviewers that nothing of the story now remains private.

Among the stories now told of her marriage to Prince De Chimay is one that the Prince, though 32, well bred, and finely mannered, was so extraordinarily timid that she was reduced to the necessity of announcing her pretended return to America in order to induce him to propose.

Oddly enough, neither the Princess nor her fiddling Svengali understood each other very well. Jancsi only speaks Hungarian, with a slight smattering of French, and consequently the Princess now spends her time studying his language and keeping him away from the fiddle, as she objects to hearing him play.

No one accompanies her save an English woman, who has always been her attendant and whose correct and stiff bearing excites curiosity.

"DOC" SIMS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.

Broker William N. Viguers Charges Him with Getting a $500 Loan on a Forged Stock Certificate.

"Doc" Sims, alias George Randolph, was arrested yesterday on charges of obtaining money by false pretenses and forgery preferred by William N. Viguers, a broker in the Stock Exchange Building, and President of the firm of W. N. Viguers & Co. The complaining witness alleges that Sims defrauded him out of $500 by means of a forged mining stock certificate, on which he loaned the money.

Toward the latter part of November Sims called on the firm and is charged with having represented that he owned a certificate calling for 5,000 shares in the Isabella Mining company, with offices in Denver, Colo., the mine being located in the Cripple Creek gold region. He wanted to borrow $500 on the stock.

Mr. Viguers loaned the money and took the security after finding out that the Isabella Mining company was a legitimate mine, and was listed on the Denver Mining Exchange. "Randolph," in securing the loan, identified himself as a Chicago business-men acting as a promoter of mining companies, with an office at No. 167 Dearborn street.

Finally, Mr. Viguers says, he discovered that the certificate was originally for five shares, and had been raised to 5,000. It was said to be worth $10. Sims when arrested asserted that he thought the certificate was all right when he offered it as security.

WANAMAKER MANAGER IS ARRESTED.

He Is Charged with Attempting to Bribe a Legislator and Says It Is a Political Scheme.

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 30.—A sensation was created here tonight when E. A. Van Valkenburg, one of the Wanamaker managers, was arrested on a charge of bribery. Mr. Van Valkenburg made a statement that he knew of orders having been issued to have him arrested on a charge of bribery.

The information for Van Valkenburg's arrest was made by C. A. Gibson before J. J. Kuebler, a Pottsville Justice of the Peace, and the Wanamaker manager is charged with attempting to bribe Representative Webster C. Weiss early in December.

Mr. Van Valkenburg demanded an immediate hearing, and, guarded by four detectives, he was taken before Mayor Patterson, who declined to take bail for a hearing before a Justice, and turned him over to Detective M. Sweeney of Scranton, who will take him to Pottsville tonight for a hearing at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Penrose managers declare they knew nothing about the charge, and claim they had no intimation of the arrest.

AGED WOMAN THIEF PLEADS GUILTY.

Bertha Kleinschmidt, One Time Reputed Leader of a Notorious Gang, Is to Get Another Term.

A plea of guilty to the charge of larceny was entered in Judge Tuthill's court yesterday by Bertha Kleinschmidt, alias Mary Miller, alias Emma Austin, and she will be sent to the penitentiary.

The woman is 72 years old, she says. Her hair is white and her form bent. She is the oldest member of what is known as the Weir gang of shoplifters, and has served three terms in the Joliet Penitentiary. She has also served jail terms in various other cities. Just now she is completing a three months' jail sentence.

It is estimated by the police that this woman in her life of twenty-five years of crime has stolen single-handed $50,000 worth of goods in Chicago and elsewhere. The Weir gang, of which she was the reputed chief, is charged with having stolen $150,000 worth of property.

The Kleinschmidt woman will go to prison this time for the theft of $30 worth of clothing from Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s store.

American Arrested in Spain.

St. Sebastian, Spain, Dec. 30.—An American named Bass has been arrested here for trying to cash a forged draft for 6,000 pesetas ($1,311).

BEAT TWO NON-UNION MEN

THUGS ATTACK J. BRYAN, PRESSMAN, AND JAMES IVENS, PRINTER.

Both Victims Badly Hurt—Are Employes of Donohue & Henneberry and Their Assailants Are Supposed to Be Strike Sympathizers—President Timblin Enters Denial for Those He Represents—Says Violence Is Not Necessary.

Two non-union men employed at the printing establishment of Donohue & Henneberry, where a strike is in progress, were attacked last night while on their way home from work and brutally beaten by unidentified men, supposed to be strike sympathizers. The assaults took place at about the same hour, though the scenes were nearly two miles apart.

James Bryan, a non-union pressman, who lives at Winchester and Ogden avenues, left the printing house at 6 o'clock. He was met by his son-in-law at the nearest corner with a horse and buggy. They drove rapidly west in Jackson boulevard, and were not conscious of being followed.

When Mr. Bryan's home was reached he left the vehicle after saying good night to his companion, and was about to enter the house when three men attacked him. One of them felled him to the ground with a heavy club and the others kicked and beat him until his cries for help attracted several men from the office of Hibbard's transfer stables a short distance away.

Assailants Make Their Escape.

Before help arrived Mr. Bryan was left almost unconscious by his assailants, who disappeared in a dark alley and escaped.

Mr. Bryan was carried to his home and a doctor was sent for. It was found that his face and head were badly cut and bruised and his spine was badly injured. It was feared that he had also suffered internal injuries. At a late hour he was reported to be resting easily.

The neighborhood was greatly excited over the assault and several of Mr. Bryan's friends made an organized search for his assailants. The police were notified at once, but no arrests were made.

James Ivens Is Beaten.

While the police were searching for Mr. Bryan's assailants the Harrison Street station was notified that James Ivens, a non-union compositor, who lives in Austin, had been attacked by two strangers and badly beaten at Harrison street and Fifth avenue. He was knocked down, kicked in the face, and left almost unconscious before help arrived. In the meantime the men had escaped.

When President Timblin of the Strike committee heard of the assault he said:

"I do not think our men are responsible for the outrage. All our pickets have been cautioned repeatedly against violence in any form. None of our men is stationed on the West Side and I do not believe any members of the unions involved are mixed up in any of the many assaults reported. There are many sympathizers in the city who seem to think they are helping our cause along by 'slugging' the non-union men. We do all in our power to prevent these things, but at times it seems impossible to stop it."

Strikers' Winter Headquarters.

The strikers have established winter headquarters directly opposite the Donohue & Henneberry Building, and after tomorrow the non-union men quartered in the building will be in a state of practical siege.

The strikers say there is no occasion for violence, as they are winning the non-union men over by peaceful means. Secretary Wolff of the Pressfeeders' Union said last night that five non-union men who have been in the employ of the firm were induced yesterday to leave the city. The strikers furnished railway transportation to distant cities.

The strikers' pickets reported that two union bricklayers are working in the bookbinding department of the establishment. The facts were reported to President Preece of the Chicago Federation of Labor. It is said the firm has less than fifty employés to take the place of nearly 200 who went on strike.

The union officials have secured the names of 3,000 correspondents of the firm and an attempt will be made to enforce a systematic boycott.

DEATH QUICKLY FOLLOWS INSURANCE.

Charles V. Pfeifer of Pittsburg, Accidentally Shot and Killed, Was Recently Insured for $440,000.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Charles V. Pfeifer, the pioneer steam laundryman of Pittsburg, who was accidentally shot and killed while hunting several days ago, it now transpires had his life insured for $440,000. Most of this insurance was taken out recently.

He carried $100,000 in the Equitable of New York, $175,000 in the Mutual, $100,000 in the New York ($85,000 of which was taken out two months ago), $50,000 in the Provident Life and Trust, and $15,000 in the Fidelity and Casualty.

The whole amount was taken out in the last two years, and the policy for $175,000 in the Mutual was taken out last September. The money goes to his wife.

ARCHBISHOP FABRE PASSES AWAY.

He Was a Native of Canada and Head of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Montreal.

Montreal, Que., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Archbishop Fabre, head of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Montreal, died tonight from cancer of the liver, aged 69 years.

Edward Charles Fabre was born at Montreal Feb. 28, 1827, his father being a former Mayor of Montreal. He was educated at St. Hyacinthe, Que., and Issy, France, Seminaries. Having received his tonsure he returned to Montreal and was ordained to the priesthood in 1850. In 1872 he was elected Coadjutor Bishop to Bishop Bourget. On the retirement of Bishop Bourjet Bishop Fabre was appointed Bishop of Montreal and in 1886 became Archbishop.

MACEO SAID TO BE IN A HOSPITAL.

Report That He Was Rescued Still Alive and Taken Under a Strong Escort to a Place of Safety.

Havana, Dec. 30, via Key West, Fla., Dec. 30.—"Maceo is alive" is the Cubans' joyful cry.

The first rumors, accepted with incredulity, are now gaining ground. Information is coming into the city daily giving precise details. It is said that when he fell from his horse his followers thought him dead, but found that he was still living, and spread the news that he was dead in order to carry him to a place of safety.

Under a strong escort they carried him to the Siguanea Hospital, where, under the skillful treatment of Drs. Fermin, Valdes Dominguez, and Panchon Dominguez, the chief is now slowly recovering.

The acute period has now passed. It seems that only one wound is dangerous, that being in the stomach. Fortunately the bullet did not touch the intestines.

It was feared that peritonitis might set in, but he escaped this.

The other wounds are in the jaw and back and are only slight. No bones were fractured.

Zertucha's treachery is confirmed daily. It is said that Maceo's first words when he was able to speak was to order Zertucha's capture, but he had already fled to the Spanish lines.

Zertucha wrote the paper found on young Gomez's body. Gomez was killed by a bayonet thrust, and he did not stab himself, as the Spanish say.

REPORTED BANK ROBBERY IN IOWA.

At Sully, a Town Without Telegraphic Connection, Robbers Are Said to Have Made a Haul.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 30.—Word comes from Sully, Ia., a small town near Newton, that robbers looted the State Bank at that point last night. The bank was incorporated in 1891 with $5,000 capital. The deposits were about $17,000. A. Smith is President and L. A. Sherman Cashier. Details of the robbery are hard to obtain because the town has no telegraph connection. It is reported the robbers entered the bank, blew open the safe with dynamite, and carried away an amount of cash estimated at from $5,000 to $20,000.

It is now reported the vault was blown open and an unknown amount of money taken. The robbers did not get into the safe, it is said, and it is claimed only $15 is missed so far. There is great excitement in the place, as all the well-to-do people were depositors. The Bank of Sully was established in 1889. Its President is A. Smith and its cashier L. H. Sherman. Its paid up capital is $50,000; undivided profits, $8,000; average deposits, $17,500; average loans and discounts, $22,500. Its principal correspondents are the First National Bank of Chicago and the Jasper County Bank of Newton.

WOLCOTT AND WALKER TO GO ABROAD

It Is Said They Will Sound European Sentiment on the Subject of Bimetallism for McKinley.

New York, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—A dispatch from Canton, O., to the Herald says:

There seems to be more to this international bimetallic movement than is generally understood.

It is understood that Senator Wolcott and Gen. Francis A. Walker of Massachusetts are likely to start soon on an unofficial mission to Europe to confer with European bimetallists. They will go with the indorsement of President-elect McKinley and will be empowered in a measure to represent his views.

The idea is to sound European sentiment thoroughly and see what encouragement can be brought back by the time Maj. McKinley takes office.

Senator Wolcott will probably go to France and Gen. Walker to Germany and Great Britain. Before leaving they will confer with the international bimetallists in Congress.

FINDS THE REVOLVER IN HIS SHOE.

J. Goldstein Catches Two Men Whom He Suspects of Having Tried to Rob His Cash Register.

J. Goldstein, a saloonkeeper, Deering and Archer avenue, in trying to catch two men whom he suspected of having tried to rob his cash register early in the day, took Harry Williams and Paul Kohn from a State street car at the muzzle of a revolver yesterday and turned them over to the police. A revolver, which Goldstein said was stolen from his saloon, was found in Williams' shoe.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.
CHICAGO, THURSDAY, DEC. 31, 1896.

Weather for Chicago today:
Rain likely tonight.
Sun rises at 7:29 a. m.; sets at 4:38 p. m.
Moon rises at 4:59 a. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
ANTWERP		Pennsylvania.
LIVERPOOL	Catalonia	Majestic.
LIVERPOOL	Wieland	
NEW YORK	Ethiopia	Werkendam.
NEW YORK	Staandam	New York.
NEW YORK		Fulda.
NEW YORK		Teutonic.
NEW YORK		Rotterdam.
ROTTERDAM		Amsterdam.
SOUTHAMPTON	Paris	Spree.
SOUTHAMPTON	Lahn	
QUEENST WN	Germanic	

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WIN WAR FOR CASH.

Braden Five in Drainage Board Want $3,685,648.

FIGHT OVER THE REPORT.

Republican Minority Contends for Millions Less.

SHARP ROW IS THE FEATURE

Majority Say Two Years Are Still Needed for Completion.

NOW FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

After the stormiest meeting in its history, during which some of the Trustees all but came to blows, the Drainage Board yesterday decided that it needed $3,685,648 more in cash and two years more in time to complete its work. Then it referred the matter to the Judiciary committee, with instructions to draw up a bill for introduction in the coming General Assembly, and embodying the means for raising the added sum of money.

It is probable the increase will be asked through an extension for two years of the 1½ per cent tax levy. Another method suggested is to swell the assessed valuation of the Sanitary District from $240,000,000 to $300,000,000, so as to make available the required $3,685,648 through additional bond sales.

Trustee Braden, the renegade Republican, elected to membership in the board by the grace of Martin B. Madden and the "county machine," is chiefly responsible for the action taken yesterday. The four Democratic Trustees were with him in the fight.

Eckhart Is the Butt.

During the furious storm, which lasted four hours, the lightning played chiefly about the head of Trustee Eckhart. Carter, Boldenweck, and Mailette, who with Mr. Eckhart constitute the minority, stood by him heroically, but the new combination, which recently put Trustee Kelly into the Presidency, was in the saddle and lost no opportunity to lay the whip on the backs of those who opposed them.

The question at issue yesterday was that raised by Mr. Eckhart some time ago in his final report as President regarding the present financial status of the Drainage District. He held that there was money enough in sight to complete the main channel without going to the Legislature for further assistance. The message was referred to the Financial committee, of which Frank Wenter is Chairman, and for three weeks it has been in the hands of his committee. Yesterday its report was submitted, and it was just what was foretold in THE TRIBUNE a week ago.

Majority After More Cash.

The majority of the board is determined that it will have more money, and that at least $3,685,648 will be necessary to complete the work on the canal. It was about this issue that the battle raged yesterday during the longest and stormiest meeting in the history of the board.

From the first there seemed to be a disposition on the part of the Democratic members to rap the recent President at every opportunity. Wenter, as the Chairman of the Finance committee and the one to present the report calling for more money, led in the assaults. Braden (Madden's man), who is now counted with the Democrats, for all he was elected as a Republican, took the opportunity to air his old grievances against Eckhart. For the space of ten minutes he toasted him to his own fancy, and ended by accusing him of not being a Republican.

Two Kinds of Republicans.

This was too much for the patience of Mr. Eckhart. He took the first opportunity to reply, and after riddling Wenter's accusations, turned to Braden:

"I am accused of not being a Republican," he said. "There are two kinds of Republicans—those who are Republicans for revenue, and those who are honest. I am not a Republican for revenue."

Braden was on his feet in an instant. He rushed toward where Eckhart was standing, and thrust his clinched fist in his face.

"Eckhart, don't you dare to speak of me in that way," he exclaimed, and he tried to climb over Trustee Smyth to reach his antagonist. But efforts to check him only seemed to make him angrier. He continued:

"I want it understood that no man dares to impugn my character, and as for that man there, I'll settle this affair with him after the board meeting, unless he takes back what he said."

All Jump to Their Feet.

By this time every member of the board was on his feet. Smyth was trying to ward off Braden's furious feints at Eckhart, who seemed pinned behind his chair, although he showed he was ready to stand his ground if there was occasion for it. Jones, who never loses an opportunity to give a sly dig at the ex-President, was backing up his new ally, Braden (Madden's man). He insisted that Eckhart should make an immediate apology, not only to the board, but to the "honorable member."

On the other side of the house Wenter was jumping up and down with glee at the hornet's nest he had stirred up about the ears of his old opponent for the Presidency. Boldenweck tried to explain that no insult had been intended by Mr. Eckhart, and Carter was calling indignantly to the President for order.

Mr. Eckhart "Explains."

Mr. Eckhart was finally given a chance to explain. It was apparent he was not in a humor to make apologies, for by this time he seemed to be as much worked up as any one.

"I said there were Republicans for revenue, and that I am not one of them," he reiterated. "That is what I said and I stick to it. I made no reference to anybody."

"You pointed at me," shouted Braden.

"I did not," retorted Eckhart.

"You were looking at me," said Braden. "I'll leave it to any member of the board, I'll settle with you after the meeting."

Eckhart smiled incredulously, but by this time the members had come to their senses and were able to suppress the bumptious Braden. Smyth pressed him into his chair and Chairman Kelly administered a mild reproof to "members who indulge in personalities in meetings of the board."

Republicans' Point.

This controversy, excepting only its sensational features, has been expected since Braden (Madden's man) turned over the control of the board to the Democrats. The Republican members have all along contended that there

they intend, and the reasoning advanced for making this call for $3,000,000, are shown in the majority report of the Finance committee. It is held that the tax levy for 1808 will all be used in paying matured bonds and interest. None of this money, which is estimated at $1,208,743, on the basis of the present assessed valuation, is counted as available for carrying on the work of the canal.

Half a Million "Lump."

It is also claimed that the cost of carrying the channel through Joliet will be $1,700,000, and that the departmental expenses during this period will be $500,000. Another $500,000 is set aside for something not explained, except that it may be required for "contingencies." This makes in all $3,085,000 which the Braden-Wenter faction claims will be required to complete the canal, every item of which the Republican minority disputes.

The minority report was submitted by Mr. Carter; it sets forth the Republican position. It is claimed that at least 75 per cent of the tax levy for 1897 and 1898 will be available for continuing the work on the canal. The remaining 25 per cent will be sufficient to take care of all interest becoming due; and the bonds maturing may be taken care of as they are taken care of now, by reissuing them. The other point at issue concerns the work at Joliet, about which there is a wide divergence of opinion. Mr. Carter and Mr. Eckhart claim the excavation and property rights can be easily covered with $901,-288, and that the departmental expenses should not exceed $250,000 for the period. The $500,000 which the Braden-Wenter faction wishes to set aside for unexpected contingencies is looked on with pronounced suspicion.

High Hand of Majority.

Immediately after the reading of the reports Wenter and Carter were given opportunities to explain themselves. Then the board went into committee of the whole, and for the remainder of the session there was a constant fusillade of accusations and heated oratory. Every member wished an opportunity to state his case; but nothing that was said could have any influence on the result. The majority had decided what it would do, and every step in its progress was mapped out.

The majority report was adopted in committee, with the help of Braden [Madden's man], by the vote of 5 to 4. The committee arose at once, and by the same vote the board accepted the report. That its provisions might be at once carried out, the Judiciary committee was immediately instructed to prepare a bill to be introduced into the Legislature, and Trustee Jones gave out a hint of what might be expected by urging, when he made the motion, that the best way to get more revenue would be to ask for a continuance of the 1½ per cent tax levy for two years longer—that is, during the years 1898 and 1899.

Debate in Detail.

The debate, which preceded the vote above recorded, was led off by Wenter in behalf of the majority report. In defending it against the assertions of the minority report he said, in part:

"We have not anticipated the tax levy of 1898. The minority report anticipates it to the extent of 75 per cent. Does not the gentleman know that will leave us with but $300,000 with which to meet $1,200,000 of bonds and interest due in 1899? Where are the other funds to come from?

"I wish to say frankly that the year 1897 will not see the completion of the channel. The Chicago River has to be straightened out, and the work at Joliet cannot be completed in one season."

Trustee Carter, speaking for his minority report, said:

"The report of the majority has elements of weakness all through it. With no reissue of bonds there will be ample funds to meet all demands. I am surprised that the majority report, after taking the maximum figures of the Chief Engineer, has added $500,000 for contingent expense."

Eckhart for the Minority.

Trustee Eckhart then obtained the floor. He said:

"The value of the majority report may be judged from the fact that one whole year's revenue is left out, and the report can be of little use for the guidance of any one. The report considers the liabilities of 1898 and 1899, and certainly the resources of those years, or rather of 1898, should be considered. The board has been reducing its expenses for some time. It has cut the police force in half and reduced the engineering force. It has been awarding contracts at less than the engineer's estimates, and the minority report has a right to infer that there will be similar reductions in the awarding of future contracts.

"The work at Joliet will not cost near $1,-700,000, as reported by the majority of the Finance committee. It can be done for $2,500,000 for the condemnation of thirty-five miles of right of way, including four miles inside the City of Chicago. The majority report at the estimate of $1,700,000 for the work at Joliet estimates the right of way at $860,000, or one-third of the cost of the right of way of the entire channel."

Wenter in Reply.

Mr. Wenter had been called to the chair, but he asked Braden to relieve him while he replied to Eckhart. He said:

"Resolving to do and doing are two different things. A prophet is all right when he strikes the right chord. What have been Trustee Eckhart's prophecies? Sept. 14, 1892, he prophesied that the channel would cost $22,000,000, and said the resources of the board would be $24,500,000. Did it materialize as he said? The cost is now admitted to be $28,000,000.

"I am charged with not counting as an asset the resources of 1898. I had no right to do so. The levy of 1898 to which Mr. Eckhart refers is not due until the fall of 1899, and if it were anticipated there would be no funds to meet the maturing obligations of the bonds. These estimates do not include the flushing the North and South Branch, problems that must be dealt with and solved at the expense of still more money."

Wind-Up of the Meeting.

Trustees Boldenweck and Mallette contended for the consideration of the minority report, and Trustees Smyth and Smith for the majority report. The latter said that it would cost nearly a million dollars to go through the City of Joliet, and that the estimate of $121,000 in the report only covered but a small strip of land. He here made his personal reference to Trustee Eckhart to the effect that the latter was not a Republican.

Trustee Jones said the population of the district, according to the school census, had attained to the numbers of 1,616,000, and that the capacity of the channel was fixed at a flow of 300,000 gallons a minute until the population should reach 1,500,000, and after that it should have a flow of 20,000 gallons for each 100,000 population. He asserted that the board could be enjoined from opening the channel until it had increased the flow to the requirements of the law as to population. He asserted that in proceeding any further with contracts the members of the board were laying themselves open to criminal prosecution in providing for expenditures beyond the income, and he for one did not propose to vote another cent until the board secured legislation to increase its revenue.

The majority report was then recommended by the Committee of the Whole, as related above, to the board, and passed by the vote of 5 to 4.

REPORT OF MAJORITY MEMBERS.

Trustees Wenter and Smith Tell Why They Want More Money.

The majority report of the Finance committee, signed by Frank Wenter and Thomas A. Smyth and addressed to the Board of Sanitary trustees, follows:

"Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred so much of the President's message as related to the financial condition of the district and its future demands, respectfully submits the following report for your earnest consideration:

"Your committee transmits herewith a statement showing:

"First—The expenditures under the contracts on the main channel from Robey street to Lockport, including controlling works.

"Second—The expense necessary to complete same as required by law and in conformity with the adopted plans.

"Third—The cost of the proposed construction of the tail-race, and the safe conduct of waters from the main channel through the City of Joliet.

"Fourth—The expense of enlarging the Chicago River so as to give the necessary flow of 300,000 cubic feet of water a minute as required in the act under which the district was organized.

Requirements Absolutely Essential.

"The requirements enumerated above are absolutely essential before water can be turned into the channel and be regarded as complete in accordance with law.

"The cost of the main channel is no longer a matter of estimate or speculation; it is so nearly finished the final cost can be established within a margin of certainty, and there can no longer be any controversy as to its cost.

"The construction of bridges for public highways crossing the main channel is an item of expenditure that can be determined with practical certainty, as several bridges are now being built, the contract cost of which will serve as a rare guide in making estimates for those to be erected.

"The construction of the tail-race and cost of conducting the waters of the main channel through Joliet are items of expenditures wherein some difference of opinion as to the exact cost exist, notwithstanding our Engineering Department has given these problems considerable attention during the last four years. The Engineering Department has estimates in its possession of various plans, devised on a basis of the least expenditure, which, with an increased cost, are susceptible of development, thereby greatly increasing the water power created.

Final Consummation of Canal Plans.

"The flow of water to be taken care of and the construction of a channel through Joliet do not jeopardize the full development of water power which at some future time may do for Joliet what the great Falls of St. Anthony have done for Minneapolis. With an even flow of 300,000 cubic feet a minute Joliet will secure a steady power and be no longer dependent upon the uncertainty of the natural flow. Incidental to the great water power possibilities looms up the navigable channel, which, with the aid of the Federal Government, is regarded as the final consummation of our plans.

"The Chicago River is now being deepened near its mouth by the Federal Government, and it is hoped further action will be taken by Congress in reference to widening the same. However, we must bear in mind the $700,000 authorized by Congress for its deepening spreads over the entire river system of the city; hence some expenditure will be necessary on the part of the Sanitary District even should the government apply its funds in the way most favorable to the needs of the Sanitary District.

Estimates Are Nearly Accurate.

"Your committee has summed up briefly the various projects under contract and those yet to be contracted for; it has given this matter the most careful consideration, with a view of arriving at the true state of affairs, as we believe your honorable body desires to know the exact position it occupies and what demands can be made upon the financial resources of the district. Summing up briefly, therefore, we may say that the cost of the main channel is a fixed fact; that the cost of bridges and highways can be closely estimated; that the cost of constructing the tail-race and conducting the waters of the main channel through Joliet, taking the lowest and highest estimate, will not vary more than a few hundred thousand dollars.

"It is the hope and the wish of every person in this city that this channel be completed and put to its usefulness at the earliest possible date. A great deal has been said within the last few years of the benefits the city and the inhabitants thereof will derive from it.

Financial Problem Confronts It.

"The district is confronted with a serious financial problem. The bonds and interest as they mature will be paid, and ample provisions are made to maintain the credit of the Sanitary District. The bonds now outstanding, as well as those that may be sold in the future, are a lien on property within the confines of the Sanitary District, and this great district is almost coextensive with the limits of the City of Chicago, and all the property therein, of whatever nature, is security for the payment of said bonds. The problem your committee submits to you is, How and by what means the $3,000,000 in excess of revenue in sight necessary to be expended can be raised from the resources at your command?

"You can issue all the bonds that the law allows you; you may anticipate the taxes for 1897, which are collectible in 1898; you may anticipate the taxes of 1898, which is the year the tax levy falls due to one-half of 1 per cent, and we are still in arrears. Should the same valuation continue, with a tax levy of but one-half of 1 per cent, the completion of the channel would be indefinitely postponed. Your committee feels in duty bound to lay these plain, simple, but stubborn facts before you.

Resources of the District.

"We submit, herewith, a statement showing the resources of the district, based on the present valuation, including the 75 per cent of the tax levy of 1897, which can be expended in that year by issuing tax warrants against it.

"The liabilities of the Sanitary District, including bonds maturing and interest thereon, the interest on the tax levy warrants of 1897, and the amount necessary to finish the channel, are itemized, with an estimate of the work yet under contract, as submitted by Chief Engineer Isham Randolph.

"This exhibit shows the least amount required to complete the work. Your committee cannot find a way to indicate, under existing laws, how this additional amount necessary to complete this enterprise within the next two years is to be realized. You have exhausted your bond issue by the constitutional limitation of 5 per cent on the assessed valuation of the property in the district. The additional tax levy of 1 per cent, granted by the last Legislature, already is anticipated in your resources. The district has no other income, hence, there is but one way to get relief—to go again to the Legislature of Illinois, request an extension of the 1½ per cent tax levy to cover the year 1898, and a taxing power of not less than 1 per cent for the year 1899.

Cause Recommended Conditionally.

"However, your committee is not prepared to recommend this course, unless we are to abandon the hope of the completion of some legislative action this coming session whereby the valuation of property within the Sanitary District can be made higher, thereby enabling the district to secure relief through the sale of additional bonds; as conditions now exist the valuation in the Sanitary District is about $240,000,000; and, as 5 per cent of the valuation is the constitutional limitation for the issuing of bonds, the district could never float more than about $11,850,000 at any one time; whereas, were the valuation $300,000,000, as we had reason to expect, $15,000,000 of bonds could be sold, $3,000,000 more than the present bonded indebtedness. With that amount your board would not require the additional revenue from taxes for the year 1899. Whatever step your board may take, it must be one that will result in obtaining the means needed to complete this channel without delay. Immediate results in the right direction must be had; otherwise the mighty enterprise will be delayed for want of $3,600,000.

Resources and Liabilities Stated.

"Your committee submits herewith statements as follows:

"First—A statement of the resources and liabilities of the Sanitary District for the next two years showing: Receipts from all sources, current liabilities, including bonds to be retired, interest thereon, and interest on tax warrants, due and payable within that period.

"Work under contract and prospective work to complete the entire channel (to carry 300,000 cubic feet of water a minute) from the mouth of the Chicago River to a point below the City of Joliet.

"The statement of resources and liabilities from Dec. 1, 1896, to Jan. 1, 1899, inclusive follows:

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand Dec. 1, 1896		$ 549,045
1896 tax levy, balance due, estimated		250,000
		$ 799,045
1896 tax levy, less delinquents, etc	$3,480,000	
Less warrants issued against	1,987,984	
		1,492,015
1897 tax levy, less delinquents, etc., estimated		3,480,000
Bonds reissue—		
Jan. 1, 1897	$ 800,000	
July 15, 1897	150,000	
Nov. 1, 1897	250,000	
July 15, 1898	150,000	
Jan. 1, 1899	550,000	
		2,200,000
		$7,971,061

LIABILITIES.

Departmental expenses, 25 mos		$ 500,000
Interest on 1898 and 1897 tax warrants		210,000
Bonds to retire—		
Jan. 1, 1897	$300,000	
July 1, 1897	150,000	
Nov. 1, 1897	100,000	
Jan. 1, 1898	450,000	
July 1, 1898	157,500	
Nov. 1, 1898	100,000	
Jan. 1, 1899	457,500	
		1,785,000
Bond interest—		
Jan. 1, 1897	$238,500	
May 1, 1897	40,000	
July 1, 1897	245,850	
Nov. 1, 1897	40,000	
Jan. 1, 1898	246,093	
May 1, 1898	37,500	
July 1, 1898	248,268	
Nov. 1, 1898	37,500	
Jan. 1, 1899	248,475	
		1,382,787
Total cash items		$ 3,877,787
Bal. available for construction, etc		$4,093,273
Construction and right of way—		
To complete existing contracts	$2,906,287	
Bridges, railroad and highway	1,482,257	
Controlling works connections	55,118	
Tail race	425,260	
End of tail race to upper basin	150,000	
Upper basin through Joliet	1,760,000	
Chicago River improvement	500,000	
		7,278,922
		$3,185,048
Contingencies		500,000
Bal. required to complete		$3,685,048

Comparative Costs of Channels.

"Second—A statement showing comparative cost for excavated channel, as estimated by Worthen and Newton in 1891, and the present channel under construction, Worthen and Newton route, from Robey street, Chicago, to a point below Joliet, on a basis of a fourteen-foot depth through earth and eighteen-foot depth through rock, the present channel being twenty-two feet in depth throughout.

Worthen and Newton channel (omitting retaining walls)	$22,700,000
Present channel—	
Robey street to Lockport (including walls)	$19,282,604
Controlling works connections	55,118
Tail race	575,260
Through Joliet	900,000 — 20,792,982
A difference in favor of the channel now near completion of	$ 1,907,017

Net Cost of the Canal.

"Third—The net cost of the present canal complete, in all its details, from the mouth of the Chicago River to a point below Joliet, minus interest paid on bonds and tax warrants, and to be paid within the next two years, is as follows:

Department expense		$ 2,242,180
Construction (under contract)		10,352,648
Right of way (net cost to date)		2,514,711
Auxiliary works—		
Bridges		1,482,257
Controlling works connections		55,118
Tail race		425,260
End of tail race to upper basin		150,000
Upper basin through Joliet		1,760,000
Chicago River improvement		500,000
Total cost		$28,482,176

Complete Financial Summary.

"Fourth—A summary of the receipts and expenditures covering the past and contemplated future action, or from Jan. 18, 1890, to Jan. 1, 1899, inclusive, embracing:

"Total amount of direct tax collectable to Jan. 1, 1899, inclusive, and the highest amount of bonds that can be issued by the district at any time up to Jan. 1, 1899, inclusive, taking as a basis the present valuation in the Sanitary District; also total receipts up to Dec. 1, 1896, and the prospective receipts and liabilities for the ensuing two years, and the amount required to complete the channel.

"The table follows:

RECEIPTS.

Tax account:		
Levy [collected]—		
1890	$ 857,260	
1891	1,022,349	
1892	1,167,097	
1893	1,146,697	
1894	1,173,750	
1895	3,214,094	$ 8,683,159
1895 balance due [estimated]		250,000
1896 levy [less delinquents, etc., estimated]		3,480,000
1897 levy [less delinquents, etc., estimated]		3,480,000—$15,893,159
Bond account:		
Bonds outstanding Jan. 1, 1890		12,015,000
Premiums and accrued interest		162,331—$12,177,331
Interest, bank balance		187,701
Miscellaneous [uncalimed wages, etc.]		966
Total		$28,253,748

EXPENDITURES.

Departmental expenses—		
1890	$ 67,649	
1891	164,411	
1892	222,220	
1893	294,318	
1894	348,855	
1895	321,119	
1896, 11 mos	321,268	
1896 to 1899	500,000—$ 2,242,180	
Construction [under contract	$10,352,648	
Rest of work [net cost to date]	2,514,711—$21,867,360	
AUXILIARY WORKS.		
Bridges, highway, and railroad	1,482,257	
Controlling works connections	55,118	
Tail race	425,260	
End tail race to upp'r basin	150,000	
Upper basin through Joliet	1,760,000	
Chicago River improvement	500,000—$ 4,372,635	
INTEREST ACCOUNT.		
Interest on loans	$ 2,163	
Interest on tax warrants	283,270	
Interest on bonds	2,658,287—$ 2,943,721	
Emergency fund in hands of others	18,500	
Total cost of channel, including interest to Jan. 1, 1899		$31,444,397
		3,185,648
Contingencies		500,000
Amount needed to complete		$ 3,685,648

First Estimate Is Discussed.

"Many opinions are constantly expressed as to the estimated cost of the channel at the time of the election of the first trustees in 1889. The first official estimate was made by Chief Engineer Worthen and Consulting Engineer Newton on Jan. 15, 1891 (page 118 of the proceedings), which was referred to the committee of the whole, who reported March 7, 1891 (page 149 of the proceedings). This estimate covered only the excavation for a canal from Robey street to a point below Joliet. Retaining walls, right of way, bridges, Desplaines River diversion, and deepening and widening of the South Branch of the Chicago River were omitted, and said the work yet under contract, as submitted by Chief Engineer Isham Randolph.

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Cause Recommended Conditionally.

"However, your committee is not prepared to recommend this course, unless we are to abandon the hope of the completion of some legislative action this coming session whereby the valuation of property within the Sanitary District can be made higher, thereby enabling the district to secure relief through the sale of additional bonds; as conditions now exist the valuation in the Sanitary District is about $240,000,000; and, as 5 per cent of the valuation is the constitutional limitation for the issuing of bonds, the district could never float more than about $11,850,000 at any one time; whereas, were the valuation $300,000,000, as we had reason to expect, $15,000,000 of bonds could be sold, $3,000,000 more than the present bonded indebtedness. With that amount your board would not require the additional revenue from taxes for the year 1899. Whatever step your board may take, it must be one that will result in obtaining the means needed to complete this channel without delay. Immediate results in the right direction must be had; otherwise the mighty enterprise will be delayed for want of $3,600,000.

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"The statement of resources and liabilities from Dec. 1, 1896, to Jan. 1, 1899, inclusive follows:

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand Dec. 1, 1896		$ 549,045
1896 tax levy, balance due, estimated		250,000
		$ 799,045
1896 tax levy, less delinquents, etc	$3,480,000	
Less warrants issued against	1,987,984	
		1,492,015
1897 tax levy, less delinquents, etc., estimated		3,480,000
Bonds reissue—		
Jan. 15, 1897	$ 800,000	
July 15, 1897	150,000	
Nov. 15, 1897	250,000	
July 15, 1898	150,000	
Jan. 1, 1899	550,000	
		2,200,000
		$7,971,061

LIABILITIES.

Departmental expenses, 25 mos		$ 500,000
Interest on 1898 and 1897 tax warrants		210,000
Bonds to retire—		
Jan. 1, 1897	$300,000	
July 1, 1897	150,000	
Nov. 1, 1897	100,000	
Jan. 1, 1898	450,000	
July 1, 1898	157,500	
Nov. 1, 1898	100,000	
Jan. 1, 1899	457,500	
		1,785,000
Bond interest—		
Jan. 1, 1897	$238,500	
May 1, 1897	40,000	
July 1, 1897	245,850	
Nov. 1, 1897	40,000	
Jan. 1, 1898	246,093	
May 1, 1898	37,500	
July 1, 1898	248,268	
Nov. 1, 1898	37,500	
Jan. 1, 1899	248,475	
		1,382,787
Total cash items		$ 3,877,787
Bal. available for construction, etc		$4,093,273
Construction and right of way—		
To complete existing contracts	$2,906,287	
Bridges, railroad and highway	1,482,257	
Controlling works connections	55,118	
Tail race	425,260	
End of tail race to upper basin	150,000	
Upper basin through Joliet	1,760,000	
Chicago River improvement	500,000	
		7,278,922
		$3,185,048
Contingencies		500,000
Bal. required to complete		$3,685,048

Comparative Costs of Channels.

"Second—A statement showing comparative cost for excavated channel, as estimated by Worthen and Newton in 1891, and the present channel under construction, Worthen and Newton route, from Robey street, Chicago, to a point below Joliet, on a basis of a fourteen-foot depth through earth and eighteen-foot depth through rock, the present channel being twenty-two feet in depth throughout.

Worthen and Newton channel (omitting retaining walls)	$22,700,000
Present channel—	
Robey street to Lockport (including walls)	$19,282,604
Controlling works connections	55,118
Tail race	575,260
Through Joliet	900,000 — 20,792,982
A difference in favor of the channel now near completion of	$ 1,907,017

Net Cost of the Canal.

"Third—The net cost of the present canal complete, in all its details, from the mouth of the Chicago River to a point below Joliet, minus interest paid on bonds and tax warrants, and to be paid within the next two years, is as follows:

Department expense		$ 2,242,180
Construction (under contract)		10,352,648
Right of way (net cost to date)		2,514,711
Auxiliary works—		
Bridges		1,482,257
Controlling works connections		55,118
Tail race		425,260
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Upper basin through Joliet		1,760,000
Chicago River improvement		500,000
Total cost		$28,482,176

Complete Financial Summary.

"Fourth—A summary of the receipts and expenditures covering the past and contemplated future action, or from Jan. 18, 1890, to Jan. 1, 1899, inclusive, embracing:

"Total amount of direct tax collectable to Jan. 1, 1899, inclusive, and the highest amount of bonds that can be issued by the district at any time up to Jan. 1, 1899, inclusive, taking as a basis the present valuation in the Sanitary District; also total receipts up to Dec. 1, 1896, and the prospective receipts and liabilities for the ensuing two years, and the amount required to complete the channel.

"The table follows:

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Levy [collected]—		
1890	$ 857,260	
1891	1,022,349	
1892	1,167,097	
1893	1,146,697	
1894	1,173,750	
1895	3,214,094	$ 8,683,159
1895 balance due [estimated]		250,000
1896 levy [less delinquents, etc., estimated]		3,480,000
1897 levy [less delinquents, etc., estimated]		3,480,000—$15,893,159
Bond account:		
Bonds outstanding Jan. 1, 1890		12,015,000
Premiums and accrued interest		162,331—$12,177,331
Interest, bank balance		187,701
Miscellaneous [uncalimed wages, etc.]		966
Total		$28,253,748

EXPENDITURES.

Departmental expenses—		
1890	$ 67,649	
1891	164,411	
1892	222,220	
1893	294,318	
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Interest on loans	$ 2,163	
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COOK IS FOR SCHUBERT

CHICAGO MACHINE DECLARES ITSELF ON THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Announcement Made at Springfield Stirs Up a Big Row—Country Members Get Up a Howl About Hoggishness—Likely to Result in Strengthening the Opposition to Martin Madden in His Race for United States Senator.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The Chicago machine declared itself this afternoon on the Speakership. It is for Schubert.

The preliminary hints or warnings of this morning about the time the early birds were going over to the church to the Turner-English wedding, Fred Busse and Schubert were here, with Henry Sherman logrolling and lobbying for Mr. Schubert's chances that he offered to bet cigars galore that Schubert would not only win the Speakership, but get it on the first ballot in the caucus. He found takers at that.

In the afternoon Dr. Jamieson said the delegation from Cook, with two exceptions, would be for Schubert, and a determined effort would be made to elect him. The doctor said Schubert had enough strength in the country, according to his pledges, to pull him through with the assistance of Cook.

The delegation, he said, would be here Sunday afternoon. If at any time it developed that the country votes already pledged wouldn't be delivered a change of base would be made and Cook would support some man from outside for the Speakership. Cook will not support Mr. Cochran, and he is strong enough to know it. He counts on no votes from that county.

Country Members Excited.

Then the country members who came here to the wedding and on other accounts got up and howled bloody murder. They said Cook was a hog, one that it "hadn't ought to be kelted."

It wanted a United States Senator and desired the country to take a hand. The Cook delegation from Cook might select a candidate or debate, just as the creepy days in ancient days was expected to gulp down molasses and sulphur without a murmur of complaint, and, what's more, declare that it was good. Cook now proposes to name the Speakership and give nothing to the country, not even husks, and they came around the hotel raising a dreadful row.

Then Herts and Jamieson got to the Sherman and sought to pacify Selby and the Cullen's friends, saying things might come their way after all. Col. Charles Page Bryan was taken way up on the mountain and given a squint into the promised land. Col. Bryan adds to his many accomplishments a thorough knowledge of the scriptures, and he remembers that happy story of Moses.

The countrymen went away from here swearing they would meet the issue when the caucus came next Tuesday evening, and if possible break the Cook County machine. The countrymen declare further that they are inclined to get right into the Senatorial fight and revenge themselves on Cook for its alleged hoggishness by taking a fall out of Martin B. Madden.

The declaration for Schubert has raised a terrific tumult in a political way and may certainly make no end of music.

What Will Tanner Do?

Now right here comes in a peculiar situation. A six-day trip through the South is planned for Governor-elect Tanner. J. B. Van Cleave was going along to see the railroads, etc., at Gov. Tanner's special request. "Van" got on the train and just as it was leaving the station jumped off after the Governor and said the bride-elect would be glad if it is whispered around the hotel tonight that Gov. Tanner has, at the solicitation of personal political and personal friends, changed his trip through the South and that he will be back in Chicago within three days to be called on to go to the front in the Speakership contest.

The machine makes no boast that he will come to its assistance, but interest is thrown in the scale, and the machine will have Tanner, and cannot be said to be neutral in the way of their coercion or dictation, as is shown in the big fight that is now on.

It is sure the country members will try to get even with Cook for the latter's cost Madden some votes he now regards sure. It may lose him some in Cook.

Mr. Schubert cannot get all the County delegation, no matter how the machine applies the political thumbscrew, its favored implement of torture.

These developments of today account in great degree for Mr. Schubert's confidence of election, as freely expressed to the reporter, "had a hunch" that was coming.

Those It May Benefit.

The very methods employed to land Schubert may cause a rally on Cochran. Who can tell? Where will Cook go if one leaves Schubert? Allen expects to get something; so does Selby. Col. Bryan is selling cordwood, not saying much to anybody, and evidently highly pleased with the situation, for it may lead to his measure of advancement. He has some votes, which may be the balance of power. The developments will come fast and furious, and the most voracious reader of politics.

If Gov. Tanner foregoes the pleasure of a trip through the South it is safe to say he does so because of his interest in the organization of the House and Senate. Perhaps the machine will seek to make him consent for Schubert? Can it be the machine will try to get his influence in organizing the Senate to its liking? A few days will tell the tale.

If he does anything he must get at the work with all speed. All the Legislature will be here by Monday night, and the session of Tuesday will settle many questions.

TILLMAN TO CONTEST IN TENNESSEE.

State Republican Executive Committee Backs Gubernatorial Candidate.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 30.—The State Republican Executive committee met today and after some discussion of the report of John T. Latton, Chairman of the Committee on Investigation, adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that George N. Tillman should contest the election of Robert L. Taylor for the seat of Governor of the State of Tennessee.

"Resolved, That we pledge him our hearty support in this contest."

George N. Tillman, Republican candidate for Governor, made a speech and declared he wanted to contest the election of Governor Taylor. A meeting of Republican leaders from all parts of the State was held this afternoon and the action of the committee indorsed.

Nebraska Republicans in Conference.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 30.—The Republican State League met to devise ways and means for regaining control of State politics. Senator Thurston told the league he believed there were enough silver Republicans and gold silver Democrats in the Senate who would vote for a Republican tariff law to override it, as many silver leaders believed the Wilson law would not bring about prosperity. They were willing to let the Republicans try.

Two Callers on Mark Hanna.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 30.—National Republican Committeeman Henry L. Wilson of Washington was a visitor at the office of Chairman M. A. Hanna today. He called, it was stated, to discuss matters pertaining to the National committee with the Chairman. Gen. McCook returned to Cleveland from Canton last night, and was closeted with Mr. Hanna for a brief time today.

Wyoming Men Call on McKinley.

Canton, O., Dec. 30.—Senator Clarke, Mr. Clark of Evanston, Wyo., and Congressman Frank W. Mondell of Newcastle, also of that State, were closeted with the President for half an hour today. Maj. William Goddard, a prominent citizen of Columbus, was also a caller at the McKinley residence.

Denver Ignores Monetary Question.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 30.—The Board of Directors of the Denver Chamber of Commerce have unanimously decided to decline the invitation to send delegates to the monetary conference to be held at Indianapolis next month.

Raises Worms for Bait.

In Hancock County, Me., there's a man who earns a lot of spare cash by the culture of worms—plain, every-day angle worms. He has a plot of land fixed up for the purpose, and he plants the crop, and waters it and looks after it as one would potatoes or turnips. The most of his worms go to stock the hatcheries at Green Lake, where they are heartily appreciated as soldiers for the bass and salmon.

TANNER TAKES A BRIDE.

IS JOINED IN WEDLOCK TO MISS ENGLISH AT SPRINGFIELD.

Many Prominent People from All Over the State Attend the Ceremony and the Luncheon Which Follows—Governor-Elect and His Wife Leave for the South on a Short Honeymoon Trip in a Palatial Private Car—A Great Number of Costly Presents.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Six hundred guests witnessed the marriage at high noon today of Miss Cora English, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Turney English, to John Riley Tanner, Governor-elect of the State of Illinois, at the Episcopal Pro-Cathedral of St. Paul. Hundreds of more people waited without the church and at the English residence to catch a glimpse of the golden-haired bride and the groom, in spite of the drizzling rain that fell. Every train that reached Springfield last night and today brought friends who had come to attend the wedding or to be present at the luncheon which followed it, or as mere sightseers.

In every arrangement for the wedding was the excellent taste of the bride and the proverbial common sense of the groom manifest. No attempt at display was made, and the happy event was celebrated with a dignity befitting the high political position of the groom and the social standing of the next mistress of the Executive Mansion. While every requirement of society was conformed with, there was about the wedding a simplicity that was thoroughly in accord with the sturdy Americanism for which the families of both Mr. Tanner and Miss English are noted.

The fears of a crush within the church, which had been entertained the day before, were not realized. Never did so many people witness so suspicious an event with less inconvenience. While the side aisles and all available places in the chancel and gallery were filled with people unable to find seats, there was an entire absence of crowding. It was a notably well-dressed audience. The gowns of the women lent to the somewhat dim interior of the old Gothic edifice an unusual aspect of gayety.

People began to gather about the front of the church by 10:30 o'clock. When the doors opened at 11 o'clock there were over a hundred persons clustered about, the blue and white striped canvas canopy which stretched from the curb to the vestry door. Fifteen minutes before 12 o'clock hundreds of people lined the sidewalks on either side of the street for over a block. A few climbed into the elm trees in front of the church. It required the services of a half-dozen uniformed police officers to keep the crowd without the canopy.

Groom Arrives at the Church.

Gov.-elect Tanner reached the church at exactly three minutes before noon. With him was his best man, Mr. F. K. Whittemore. A colored man bearing a white paper box, evidently from the jeweler's, emerged from the crowd and kept up with the carriage in which the groom arrived. The groom and his best man pushed their way through the crowd, dodged into the rectory yard, started to go into the rectory, suddenly changed their minds, and walked rapidly through the sacristy door. As they left the carriage the best man raised his big umbrella over the groom's head. The colored man with the white box ran along behind and delivered his treasure to the best man at the door. All the way from the carriage till the groom, the best man, and the white box disappeared there were shouts of "Tanner" and cheers by the crowd.

Arrival of the Bride.

The town clocks were just ceasing to strike 12 when the bride-elect reached the church. With her was her father, Mr. Turney B. English, her maid of honor, Miss Mollie Stuve, and the maid-of-honor girl, little Miss Edith English Buck.

Unfortunately for the crowd which had congregated to get a glimpse of the bride, all the lady people had the best parts. Julian the bride is considerably below medium stature, no one but the spectators in the front row knew when she entered. There had been talk among the crowd of cheering her arrival, but her sudden entry into the church forestalled it.

The only intimation the people in the street had that the bridal party had entered was the jubilant notes of the wedding march as they came through the open windows. Just as the ceremony began an Alton switching engine with a train of creaking cars backed upon a sidetrack not four rods from the church. At the very instant that the Rev. Frederick W. Taylor, Vicar-General of Springfield, intoned the first words of the Episcopal marriage ritual, the bell of the switching engine began to ring noisily and the cars to bump and rattle.

Within the church gas jets along the sides added to the faint light that came through the stained glass windows. The chancel was brilliant with a score of large tapers.

Every eye was turned toward the entrance to the church when the familiar notes of the wedding chorus from "Lohengrin" sounded from the church organ, and announced the arrival of the wedding party. The ushers came down the aisle in the following order: Lewis H. Miner and Harry F. Dorwin, Henry P. Walker and English Walling, Willoughby Walling Jr. and George Penfield Jr. The ushers, Miss Edith English Buck, followed the ushers, carrying a basket of forget-me-nots. She wore a pretty gown of blue silk and blue chiffon, trimmed with the same dainty flower she carried in the basket. A blue tulle veil completed her costume.

Miss Stuve, the maid of honor, followed the flower girl. Miss English was escorted by her father, Mr. Turney English. At the chancel rail the ushers separated, and the bride and groom met. As the trains of the wedding chorus died away the party ranged before the chancel.

Meet at the Altar.

The approach of the bride with her father through the main aisle of the church, and of the groom with his best man, the Bishop of Springfield, the Bishop's chaplain, the Rev. John Chandler White, and the rector of the parish from the sacristy was perfectly timed. The bride and the groom-elect met at the door of the rood screen, the joyful notes from "Lohengrin" softened into the "Marche Pontificale," and the marriage service began.

Dr. Taylor stood on the chancel platform directly in front of the bride and groom. Near Miss English was her father, and to her left stood the maid of honor and the flower girl. Mr. Whittemore stood to the right of Mr. Tanner, and three ushers were on either side. The betrothal ceremony was said, the contracting parties repeating the words after the rector. After giving the bride in marriage her father joined the other members of the family.

The bridal party exclusive of the ushers advanced to the altar, Dr. Taylor leading. Here the marriage ceremony in accordance with the old English form was observed. The entire ceremony, inclusive of prayers, was in the English language. At the conclusion Mr. Tanner sealed the compact and placed it on the fourth finger of the bride's left hand, a narrow circle of wire gold.

When the maid of honor lifted from the bride the veil for the episcopal benediction her radiant beauty brought from the audience a suppressed "O" of delight. Some of the guests half rose in their pews to get a glimpse of her.

Finally, as the first notes of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" sounded for the forming of the recessional, the bride and groom started to come down the aisle together, followed by the members of the bridal party, and there were more exclamations of delight for the radiant bride and the smiling and dignified groom.

Just twelve minutes elapsed from the time the bride-elect entered the church until the bride and groom came out again. The cheers of the crowd were repeated as they passed through the canopy and entered their carriages. They preceded the remainder of the bridal party by several minutes. The carriages went rapidly through Adams and Sixth streets to the English homestead.

At the Wedding Luncheon.

At the luncheon which followed the service at the church, and which was served at the home of the bride, only 100 intimate friends were present besides the bridal party.

Immediately on reaching the house the bride and groom went to the dining-room, accompanied by the maid of honor, the best man, the ushers, and the members of the family. The last of the invited guests had just arrived when the bride and groom went to prepare for the wedding journey. Then the other guests were served. Nearly all remained until the bridal party started for the station at 3:15 o'clock.

Several hundred people were waiting near the directors' car, but there was no cheering. In the carriage with the bride and groom were the bride's father and the maid of honor.

A few moments after they had entered the car the remainder of the bridal party, the relatives and a number of friends arrived in carriages and entered the car with them.

Dr. T. N. Jamieson came with several friends and also entered the car. Fifteen minutes before the departure of the train all of the visitors left the car but Dr. Jamieson. He remained till a switching engine drew the car to a point north of the station for attachment to the limited. Nearly all of the crowd had disappeared when the train started south.

Car Is Beautifully Decorated.

The lavish floral decorations at the bride's home were repeated in the car in which the Governor-elect and his bride began their wedding journey. The dark mahogany panels were festooned with wild smilax and holly leaves and berries were hung over the doors and the large windows. The mirror in the dining apartment was framed in American beauty roses and white harisil lilies. The center-piece of the dining table, of richly carved oak, was a great cluster of pink bride roses, contrasting prettily with the cut glass and silver with which the table was set. Over the table in festoons about the argand lamps which light the dining compartment was a delicate canopy of smilax, from which short-stemmed white lilies were pendant. The car is divided into observation and dining compartments, boudoir, and kitchen. A colored cook and porter accompanied the car.

James R. B. Van Cleave has for ten days been planning the wedding itinerary. The only instructions he received were that the trip would be through the South and should include a few cities in which the bridal couple wished to visit. The plans are as follows:

Leaving Springfield at 4 o'clock on the Alton limited, the car was to reach East St. Louis at 6:48 o'clock this evening and be transferred to the Louisville and Nashville railway, and will be attached to the limited train on that line which leaves St. Louis a little later in the evening. From East St. Louis the car is to go through to Atlanta, probably with short stops at Nashville and Chattanooga. The trip from Nashville to Atlanta Gov.-elect Tanner was especially desirous of making, with a visit to Chickamaugua and the battlefields where he fought with his regiment in the civil war.

The bridal couple will arrive in Atlanta probably tomorrow afternoon. There they will remain several hours. From Atlanta they probably will visit Savannah, and perhaps Charleston, and will return to Springfield in six days.

Nevertheless there are those who doubt that the plan of the itinerary will be carried out and who think the Governor-elect and his bride will be in Chicago in less than six days.

Presents Worthy of Royalty.

When Miss Cora Edith English entered the church this morning to become the bride of the Governor-elect her veil of white tulle was fastened with a magnificent diamond cluster. Even under the light of the sanctuary tapers the sparkling of the gems could be seen far back in the church. That was the wedding gift of the Governor-elect to his bride.

Three large rooms of the home of Gov.-elect Tanner's bride today are filled with cut glass, solid silver, rare bric-a-brac, statuary, costly furniture, and jewels. That is the way the friends of Miss Cora Edith English and Gov.-elect Tanner remembered that today is their wedding day.

In the stables of the English homestead is a magnificent span of bay horses, a costly silver mounted harness, and a carriage that a King might be proud to ride in, the gift of a coterie of Chicago friends of Mr. Tanner.

In all the cut glass, silver, bric-a-brac, statuary, furniture, and jewels there is not a duplicate. If one man had selected the contents of those three large rooms the fitness of the ensemble could not be more perfect. Gov.-elect Tanner's old-time friends in Clay County remembered him and his bride with a gift of art glass that never has been duplicated.

Three Splendid Silver Services.

When the Governor and his bride set up housekeeping they will have three of the finest silver services in the world. Each consists of 300 pieces. One of the services is a gift from the Republican State Central committee. Each service is contained in a huge oaken chest, that would be a valuable gift in itself.

There are toilet sets of gold and porcelain that could be numbered by the hundred. There are at least twelve costly cut glass flower stands, no two of them alike. Gov. and Mrs. Altgeld sent a collection of handsomely mounted books.

Beautiful Chinaware.

There were not as many pieces of china as of cut glass, but many of them were such as to elicit superlatives of admiration from the bride. Among these was another ice cream service of fine china plates handsomely decorated in violets. There was also a tall banquet lamp of delft, the pedestal, base, and shade all ornamented with Hollandish seacoast scenes and with a windmill on each of the three sections.

One of the notable solid silver sets was a water service containing a very large pitcher with the design of garlands of roses embossed upon its swelling sides. The tray was appropriately engraved with the monogram of the bride. An immense silver tray with undulating contour was heavily loaded with chrysanthemum designs in relief and filigree effect, and a very elaborate bonbon service consisted of three large pieces of solid silver similarly designed.

Conspicuous among the abundance of cut glass was a punchbowl with capacity for full two gallons, which was richly cut. It was appropriately flanked with a large decanter and glasses and with an elegant arafe and water glasses, followed by individual sets of glasses. Several very showy cut glass vases were placed about, one, especially commanding in size, which was designed for American beauty roses and mounted in a silver filigree support.

The parcels, some of them quarter opened, are heaped upon tables and shelves and in closets in a mass that is entirely bewildering. An noticeable as the great number and the value of the gifts is the adherence to old English and colonial designs. It is all in selecting them each giver had in mind the ancestry of the bride and her name. It is the intention of bride and groom to keep the number and value of the gifts a secret until they are installed in the Executive Mansion. Then the public is to have an opportunity to view the gifts without learning the names of the givers.

Prominent People Present.

Among the prominent people present at the wedding were: Gov. and Mrs. John P. Altgeld, Lieut.-Gov.-elect W. A. Northcott of Greenville; Judge and Mrs. C. J. Lindley, Greenville; Auditor-General-elect J. S. McCullough, Urbana; Judge and Mrs. J. B. Messick, East St. Louis; Gen. Horace S. Clark, Mattoon; Col. Thomas N. Scott, Fairfield; Col. Charles Page Bryan, Elmhurst; Mr. and Mrs. H. Dorsey Patton, Chicago; Col. George W. Jones, Fairfield; Charles P. Hitch, Paris; Judge R. W. S. Wheatley, Duquoin; Congressman Hugh R. Belknap, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. William Penn Nixon, Chicago; Ex-Congressman William E. Mason, Chicago; Dr. T. N. Jamieson, Chicago; Mrs. J. W. Gates, Mr. Charles Gates, and Mrs. C. H. Gurney, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Ayer, Jacksonville; Attorney-General E. C. Akin, Joliet; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Copley, Aurora; Mrs. Perry Hull, Chicago; Mrs. James Edgar Hill, Lincoln; Col. Ross R. Fuller, Charleston; Mrs. O. F. Berry and Miss Kirkpatrick, Carthage; ex-Gov. and Mrs. Richard J. Oglesby, Elkhart; Senator and Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield; Gen. and Mrs. Alfred Orendorf, Judge and Mrs. W. L. Gross, Senator and Mrs. Shelby M. Cullom, Secretary of State and Mrs. W. H. Hinrichsen.

Mr. and Mrs. Tanner at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Gov.-elect John R. Tanner and bride arrived here this evening and will remain at the Planters' Hotel over night, proceeding southward tomorrow.

IT IS SAID TANNER HAD A RIVAL.

Wealthy Resident of Indianapolis a Frequent Visitor at Springfield.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Few but the intimate friends of Miss Cora Edith English know how nearly the bride of the Governor-elect came to going as a bride to the capital city of Indiana instead of the executive mansion of Illinois, and instead of becoming the wife of a Governor that she just missed being the wife of a capitalist whose wealth is said to approach half a million.

Mr. Tanner's rival made his last visit to Springfield on the day when Mr. Tanner was nominated by the Republicans for Governor. He sat a little way from Mr. Tanner in the convention hall. In the afternoon after the nomination the newly-made Governor-elect, the Assistant State's Attorney, and the woman who today is Mr. Tanner's bride went driving together.

Before the nomination Mr. Tanner's rival came to Springfield from Indianapolis once a month. He registered at the Leland Hotel, but all of his spare time was spent either at the English home or in driving about Springfield in company with Miss Cora Edith English. Report was common in the city that a betrothal existed, but the most intimate friends of Miss English have always denied this. After Mr. Tanner's nomination the visits of his rival ceased.

PARTY FOR LITTLE FOLKS

SHERIDAN CLUB GIVES ITS CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT.

Full-Dress Function for the Children, Who Dance, Dine, and Receive Numerous Presents—Some New and Novel Features Introduced in the German Which Provoke Much Merriment—Special Figures by Irene Flavin, Jennie Glinnon, and Others.

The Sheridan club, No. 4100 Michigan boulevard, gave a children's Christmas party last evening. Nearly four hundred boys and girls from 5 years old upward were present, accompanied by their parents and grown brothers and sisters. It was a full-dress affair for the little ones.

The dance began at 6 p. m. and the children were sent home at 10 p. m. laden with presents of dolls handsomely dressed, serviceable penknives, letter blocks, toys, and books, which were distributed by J. W. McDonald from the balcony. The supper was served in the billiard room at 9:30. After the children were gone there was a dance for the older folk.

Features of the German.

The children's german introduced a number of pretty figures. The first was a patrol wagon with a small colored boy for policeman. The band figure, with the little girls singing through the instruments while the boys danced about them, elicited applause. Then the boys had to take padlocks from the hands of their partners before the next dance began, and in the next figure the boys stood behind a sheet, wearing false faces, and the girls had to pick them out by their feet.

Irene Flavin danced the "Fisherman's Hornpipe," and Jennie Glinnon gave a version of the "Highland Fling." George Ebbert and "Peaches" McCarthy danced a special dance. A cake walk, an apple race, and a Punch and Judy show were also among the features.

Children Present.

The children who attended the entertainment were:

Rollin C. Leonard,
Edith Leonard,
Sophie Hagan,
Margaret Bowes,
J. Winters,
H. Martah,
D. Lowenstein,
F. Wells,
L. L. O'Neill,
Marguerite Jenkins,
Lewis Cox,
Lambert Cox,
Aileen Nolan,
Willis Carey,
Charley Carey,
Frank Carey,
Clarence Carey,
Annie Knudsen,
Helen McCurdy,
Maggy McCurdy,
Walter Cummings,
Hugh Cummings,
Andrew Cummings,
John V. Cooke,
Charlotte Cooke,
Franklin Hardin,
Norman Clark,
Parker Enright,
Hardin Hardin,
Alice Enright,
Clara Hardin,
Louise Kraber,
Allen Shea,
Edward Shea,
Thomas S. Bulger,
Anna Bulger,
Willie Crilly,
A. J. Croan,
Geraldine Higbie,
C. E. Foley,
E. F. Dane,
Toni Booth,
E. Booth,
Hazel Foley,
Genie Foley,
Leslie Foley,
Florence Foley,
Minnie Foley,
Eddie Manzanza,
Harry Richards,
Alphonso Richards,
Marie Dane,
Mary R. Fitzpatrick,
A. J. Hardy,
Leon A. L. Toolan,
Edward E. L. Toolan,
Bennett Reed,
Daniel Sullivan,
Lambert Sullivan,
Deckie Noe,
Genevieve Barrett,
Florence Barrett,
Darcy Barrett,
Edward Barrett,
Edna Cleary,
Irene Griffin,
Francis Cotton,
George Wade,
Charles Wade,
Stella Williams,
Lillie Moran,
Imelda Moran,
Agnes Danahar,
Charlie Young,
George Young,
Willie Mealiff,
Arthur Mealiff,
Addie Mealiff,
Ethel Mealiff,
William Burnott,
M. J. McDurnott,
T. O. D. McDurnott,
Blanche Burnott,
Marie McDurnott,
Irene McDurnott,
Jeleta Walsh,
Frank Griffiths,
Melville Griffiths,
Otis Carney,
Roy Carney,
Thereon O'Brien,
George Foster,
Raymond Foster,
Marie Murphy,
Clarence Dagan,
Marie Dagan,
Marsovie Dagan,
Loretto Kenney,
Mary Kenney,
Ruth McDonald,
Blanche McDonald,
Walter Elcott,
Andrew Elcott,
Martin Elcott,
Frank Egan,
Mary Egan,
Theresa Egan,
Frank Warden,
Mabel Sheridan,
Philo Maher,
Marie Maher,
Mabel Slattery,
Ira J. Mix,
Agnes O. Braden,
Blossom L. Braden,
Marian Braden,
Edna Braden,
Tom Texton,
J. Ducas,
Edward Baggot,
Genevieve Baggot,
Stella Hogan,
Mayme Hudson,
Clara Hudson,
Marguerite Hammond,
Anna Marie Hammond,
Alice Norton,
Marie Norton,
Marie Keenan,
Tom Hoops,
Evelyn Mix,
Agnes Hoops,
Francis Connelly,
Mary Connelly,
Belle Connelly,
Maud Connelly,
John Dunn,
Frank Dunn,
Willie Dunn,
Raymond Dunn,
Edna Dunn,
Lillie Dunn,
Barbara Heggie,
Marie Fitch,
Hitch, Paris; Judge R. W. S. Wheatley, Duquoin; Congressman Hugh R. Belknap, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. William Penn Nixon, Chicago; Ex-Congressman William E. Mason, Chicago; Dr. T. N. Jamieson, Chicago; Mrs. J. W. Gates, Mr. Charles Gates, and Mrs. C. H. Gurney, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Ayer, Jacksonville; Attorney-General E. C. Akin, Joliet; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Copley, Aurora; Mrs. Perry Hull, Chicago; Mrs. James Edgar Hill, Lincoln; Col. Ross R. Fuller, Charleston; Mrs. O. F. Berry and Miss Kirkpatrick, Carthage; ex-Gov. and Mrs. Richard J. Oglesby, Elkhart; Senator and Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield; Gen. and Mrs. Alfred Orendorf, Judge and Mrs. W. L. Gross, Senator and Mrs. Shelby M. Cullom, Secretary of State and Mrs. W. H. Hinrichsen.

Amy Schick,
W. W. O'Brien,
F. L. O'Brien,
T. L. O'Brien,
Edmund Dowd,
Nellie Dowd,
Teresa Clinton,
Bernice Wren,
Marie Sullivan,
Frank Galvin,
John Galvin,
A. L. Bradburn,
Jennie May,
Ollie Galvin,
Willis Galvin,
Fred Galvin,
George Galvin,
Charles Perrigo,
Artemus B. Perrigo Jr.,
Margareta Perrigo,
Mary Perrigo,
James Clinnen,
Walter Clinnen,
Agatha Clinnen,
Willie Clinnen,
Margarita Clinnen,
Charles Newton,
Alma McGuire,
May Jones,
J. W. Skinkle,
Jessie Kelly,
Irene Gallagher,
Minerva Curry,
Loretta Connolly,
Irene Flavin,
Helen Flavin,
Maurice Flavin,
Edward Flavin,
Willie Flavin,
Rose Gahan,
Hubert Shannon,
Ralph Wheaton,
Mary Louise Shannon,
Sylvester Shannon,
John Reddy,
Philip Reddy,
Grace Reddy,
Ruth Reddy,
Frank Murphy,
Fred Murphy,
Frank Ebbert,
George Ebbert,
Willie Ebbert,
Nellie Doerr,
Arie Wolford,
Marie Wolford,
Raymond Wolford,
Mabel Wild,
Willie Burns,
Sidney Morgan,
Willie Burns,
Willie Dye,
James Cleary,
May Cleary,
Margaret Cleary,
Vivian Kenner,
Lucille Kelly,
Ruth Kelly,
Marian Doyle,
Nettie Donohue,
Marian Donohue,
L. E. Byrne,
E. Byrne,
Hazel Comegdon,
Mabel Griffin,
Nellie Griffin,
Eddie Griffin,
James Mullen,
Alvie Dorsey,
Nannie Caldwell,
Alice Caldwell,
Mabel Caldwell,
Josie Reilly,
Catharine Caldwell,
Genevieve Sullivan,
Margery Schwartz,
Lucy Schaun,
Evelyn Leckie,
Matilda Leckie,
Sarah Vahen,
Agnes Gahan,
Mamie Gahan,
Olive Gahan,
George O'Connell,
Sadie McGraw,
Lillie McGraw,
Clara McGraw,
Ira Lowenstein,
Blanche Lowenstein,
M. J. Cronin,
Elma McLaughlin,
Josephine McLaughlin,
Helene McLaughlin,
Arthur Devlin,
Robert Devlin,
Nellie A. Devlin,
Marie C. Devlin,
Howard Thomas,
Francis McManus,
Josie Sullivan,
Mabel Hennessy,
Charles Young,
George Young,
Marion Cahill,
George Hardin,
Josephine Hardin,
Maxzie Slattery,
Frank Jenkins,
Florence Jenkins,
Florence Cook,
Isabel Cook,
John J. Duffin,
Marie Duffin,
Irene Duffin,
Matelda Hoffman,
Hortense Weaver,
Simon Dee,
Willie Dee,
Anna Byrne,
Ella O'Donell,
Genevera Gibson,
Cassie Solon,
Marie Lemmy,
Jennie Ferderber,
Antionette Carney,
Alfred Gregory,
Robert Gregory,
Eva Gregory,
Edward Cummings,
Carrie Donovan,
Irene Jerome,
Elizabeth Webster,
Minnie Mix,
May Carey,
Margaret McArdle,
Catherine McArdle,
Theresa McArdle,
Eddie McArdle.

SONGS AND SCENES OF BETHLEHEM.

Children's Entertainment at Central Music Hall.

Songs, stories, and pictures relating to the birth of the Christ child composed the program of the children's entertainment at Central Music Hall yesterday afternoon. The entertainment lasted nearly three hours and more than 500 children went away with the Christmas story more than ever firmly fixed in their minds, while twice as many more men and women departed with a wider knowledge of the philanthropic work being done to brighten the lives and lift up the souls of the settlement people.

There is a band of settlement people whose members are working along the sentiment expressed by Mohammed when he said: "If I had only two loaves of bread I would sell half and buy hyacinths for the people."

"The creature wants of the Chicago settlement people are in a measure provided for," argues this little band, "and we are working to elevate their minds and put something bright and at the same time good into their lives."

For the furtherance of this plan Mr. George L. Schreiber offered the use of his stereopticon, Mrs. Andrea Hofer Proudfoot procured the pictures, and Miss Marie Hofer took charge of the chorus singing among the children. Under the direction of these, assisted by others interested in settlement work, small entertainments have been given from time to time in the various settlements. This year it was decided to unite the children into one large chorus and give the entertainment yesterday at Central Music Hall. The story of the Christ child was told in song, in picture, in verse, and in prose, but the theme was always the same.

After the entrance march Miss Mary French Field recited "The Dolls' Wooing" and "The Night Wind." Sacred songs were rendered by the soloists, who gave their services to the children, but, after all, it was the childish choruses which pleased the audience the most.

Pictures of the shepherds watching by night; of the three wise men following the light from the star; of the Virgin Mary with her child, were thrown upon the screen, and out of the darkness and quiet of the hall arose the childish voices in chant the notes of the final "Peace on earth, good will to men. Peace! Peace!" falling from their lips as reverently as a benediction.

Mrs. George Schreiber read two selections from Andrea Hofer Proudfoot's "Child Christ Tales." Souvenir copies of this book were sold in the lobby and the proceeds set aside to swell the fund for the benefit of which this entertainment was given—to help in the extension of art and music among the people in connection with the social settlements in Chicago.

Miss Josephine Locke and Miss Mary E. McDowell spoke briefly upon the object of the work.

LITTLE FOLKS ENJOY THE DANCE.

Evanston Country Club Gives Its Annual Party.

The annual children's party of the Evanston Country club was held at the club-house yesterday afternoon, beginning at 5 o'clock. Several hundred children made merry in the ball-room, while mothers and grown-up brothers and sisters stood by to watch the fun. Tots up to 10 years of age had the hours from 5 to 7, and at 7 o'clock older children took possession of the hall.

The committee in charge of the party included:

Mrs. B. F. Adams,
Mrs. J. K. Armsby,
Mrs. L. A. Hardy,
Mrs. Edwin Sherman,
Mrs. Archer Gifford,
Mrs. Frank Winne,
Miss Lois Rice.

Fred Poole and Lawrence De Golyer led the cotillion.

Among the children present were:

Mary Wyman,
Editha Hardy,
Cornelia Armsby,
Rachel Hazelhurst,
Catherine Wheeler,
Helen Raymond,
Irene Moore,
Louise Moore,
Ruth Kimball,
Charlotte Belknap,
Anna Relmers,
Ella Moore,
Eva Moore,
Helen Gifford,
Gertrude Gifford,
Lillian Foster,
Richard Wyman,
Noel Wyman.

Although there is a cloud of mystery about the lawsuit which is brought by the woman in the above picture against the man, it is known that she is suing for $12,000 on notes which he gave to her and has neglected to pay.

Helen Webster,
Constance Wells,
Marian Deering,
Barbara Deering,
Margaret Lewis,
Mildred Smith,
Marjorie De Golyer,
Helen Peabody,
Rachel Peabody,
Constance Adams,
Jane Rolahird,
Marguerite Burnham,
Emma Case,
Edith Case,
Winifred Case,
Betsy Eddy,
Helen Aldrich,
Lucile Berry,
Helen Buckley,
Roberta Fletcher,
Dorothy Fuller,
Mary Armsby,
Catherine Donelson,
Fleming Revell,
Hinman Root,
Ned Hardy,
Francis Hardy,
Miner Raymond,
Dan Burnham,
Nathan Mears,
Roger Deering,
Harold Wing,
Elliott Wendell,
Harley Winchell,
George Orr,
Robert Orr,
Edward Ball,
George Griffith,
Frank Hardy,
George Englehardt,
Francis Fahlan,
Robert Foster,
William Warren,
Ronnie Warren,
Albert Clark,
John Rolahird.

The Kenwood club gave its annual children's Christmas party yesterday evening.

A children's party was given at the Menoken club yesterday.

CHILDREN ENTERTAIN THE BOARD.

Inmates of Home for the Friendless Hold a Celebration.

The Board of Managers of the Home for the Friendless were given an entertainment by the children at the home yesterday afternoon. The occasion was the annual formal holiday celebration, and the members of the board and their friends took dinner at the home.

The exercises were held in the schoolroom and the program consisted of musical and literary selections by the pupils. Miss Bertha A. Perry rendered a piano solo and a vocal solo was contributed by Mrs. Crum. The Rev. Dr. Boyd of Evanston made an address.

Forty members of the board, accompanied by their friends, attended the entertainment. Fruit, popcorn, and candy were distributed among the children. The dinner and the presents for the children had been contributed by friends.

CHICAGO IOWA SOCIETY'S FIRST FEAST

Former Hawkeye People Enjoy a Banquet and Speeches at the Auditorium and Elect Officers.

Several hundred former residents of the Hawkeye State, who dwell now in this city, attended the first annual banquet of the Chicago Iowa Association at the Auditorium last night.

President John S. Runnels was toastmaster. He called the preliminary meeting to order with a gavel made from the wood of the first log cabin built in Iowa. He said he was surprised that a Chicago Iowa society had not been organized sooner, and predicted success for the new organization.

Gen. Joseph B. Leake spoke of the achievements of Iowa in war. With a record of 70,000 soldiers in the field the draft was never applied upon Hawkeye soil. The speaker told several stories of the pioneer days and closed with a eulogy of the present standing of Iowa in the front rank of States.

John W. Akers spoke of Iowa's great work in education. With its 30,000 teachers it is today the State of schools and colleges. It has the smallest percentage of illiteracy.

The Rev. Dr. Hillis made a witty and patriotic speech.

Other speakers were:

Frank O. Lowden,
A. J. Hirschl,
Dr. H. H. Belfield,
M. Y. Gammon.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Frank O. Lowden.
First Vice-President—J. W. Burdette.
Second Vice-President—William Van Benthuysen.
Secretary—A. L. Miller.
Treasurer—W. T. Fenton.

The officers compose the Executive committee.

"GOLDEN LEGEND" AT HULL HOUSE.

Dramatization of Longfellow's Work Reproduced to a Large and Enthusiastic Audience.

Christmas is not over yet at Hull House. The dramatization of Longfellow's "Golden Legend," which was put on the stage in the gymnasium last Monday night for some of the clubs of the institution, was given again last night for the benefit of several more of the clubs. It will be given again next Friday night for the neighbors in general.

The audience last night completely filled the extemporized theater, standing room included. The cast was as follows:

Prince Henry of Hoeneck.....Harvey White
Lucifer.....Harry Harvey
Gottlieb, a peasant of Odenwald.....
.....William McLaughlin
Walter, a forester.....Oscar Masollas
Elsie, daughter of Gottlieb.....Mrs. P. Mather-Smith
Ursula, wife of Gottlieb.....Mrs. Enella Benedict
Gretchen, housekeeper of Prince.....
.....Mrs. Florence Kelly
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OLNEY IS IN THE TOILS.

DEEPLY INVOLVED IN THE LABYRINTH OF SPANISH DIPLOMACY.

He Has Committed Himself in Such a Manner That His Fangs Have Been Drawn, and the Wily De Lome Is Now at Work to Entangle the State Department in Negotiations That Will Protect It from the McKinley Administration.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Negotiations between Spain and the United States are being carried on certainly in a decidedly underhanded manner, but from the best information obtainable Secretary Olney has become so deeply involved in the labyrinth of Spanish diplomacy that he will find it difficult, if not impossible, to get out into the open again before he retires from office.

As nearly as can be learned from conversations with persons representing both sides of the negotiations, everything thus far has been verbal, or at least only notes of semi-official conversations.

The Spanish Minister has never said that Spain would accept the mediation of the United States outright, but he has intimated repeatedly that his government proposed to institute certain reforms on the island as soon as peace is restored, so that Spain may be relieved of the charge of having been bulldozed into doing what is right.

At no time has the Spanish representative hesitated to admit that the government of the Island of Cuba was susceptible to improvement, but he has declined to consider the possibility of such an improvement so long as there is any warfare against the crown of Spain.

Olney Beaten.

There is a well-defined suspicion among public people here that the Spanish Minister has beaten Secretary Olney thus far in the game, because the fangs of the present administration have been extracted. According to the current story Secretary Olney began in April last to suggest to Spain that reforms in the government of Cuba must be made to satisfy public opinion in the United States. At that time Olney had the whip hand and the Spanish Minister was on his knees begging for time in which to subdue the rebellion so as to prevent the shock to Spanish pride of being forced by an outside party to relax part of its hold on Cuba. The Spaniards, it is said, were never afraid of President Cleveland, as they had studied his actions in the Hawaiian case, but they were much at sea in regard to Secretary Olney, who was flushed with his diplomatic success in the Venezuelan case and who, it was generally understood, desired to add another jewel to his crown by putting an end to the war in Cuba.

The Secretary's suggestions, therefore, were received by the Spanish Minister in good part. Of course nothing whatever was done, but there was an intimation, which proceeded from Spain itself, that if Captain-General Weyler was successful by the end of the present year in a pitched battle with the insurgents Spain would then be ready to inaugurate certain reforms which should be set on foot without any effect upon Spanish pride. It was intimated to the Secretary that if Weyler failed Spain would then agree to mediation by the United States on the basis of home rule to the island. At no stage of the informal negotiations was there the slightest question of independence.

Fatal Into the Trap.

This was the condition of affairs when the Secretary appeared before the Senate committee early in this month. The passage of the Cameron resolution by the committee was immediately taken advantage of by the wily Spaniard, who proceeded to the State Department early the next morning and charged the Secretary of State with a violation of the tacit understanding of non-intervention until the success or failure of Weyler's campaign had been demonstrated. Mr. Olney, it is intimated, fell into the trap at once and immediately called in his stenographer and dictated the semi-official interview which caused such a sensation. In that interview he practically pledged the United States not to interfere in Cuba at all whatever might be the action of Congress.

This was just what Spain wanted, and De Lome had succeeded in securing an official and public pledge, whereas before that time he had been unable to secure a definite guarantee from the Secretary even in private. From that time the ability of the Secretary of State to dictate terms disappeared, his fangs were extracted because it was manifest that he could not threaten Spain with intervention when he had officially declared to his own country that the President would go to the extent of defying Congress for the express purpose of preventing intervention. It was a master stroke of diplomacy, according to the views of Spanish sympathizers, and from that time forth they were enabled to set to work on a totally different but equally important scheme of negotiations.

To Embarrass McKinley.

It is said that the attention of the Spanish Minister is now devoted exclusively to the probable policy of Maj. McKinley and to the necessity of confusing things in such a manner as to render intervention impossible during the opening months of the new government of the United States. Señor Dupuy de Lome began to learn something of American politics when he went to Chicago as the Spanish Commissioner at the World's Fair, and since that time he has made more of a study of it than any of his predecessors in office.

The legation had a man at St. Louis, and was fully aware of the scope of the platform adopted by the Republican convention as soon as it got out of the committee. The attention of the Minister has been particularly called to the fact that Senator Thurston of Nebraska, who is admittedly closer to the President-elect, has come out flat-footed for Cuban independence. Other indications have not been wanting to show that the predominant influence in the Senate for Cuba rests with Republican leaders, who are friendly to the administration. In addition to this it is understood that the Minister has been repeatedly told at the State Department that after the 4th of March he must expect a decided fall in the temperature about the Secretary's office. In fact, it is generally believed that Secretary Olney, having been betrayed into a declaration that he would not act himself, has been forced to make use of the McKinley administration as the sole bugaboo and bogy man with which to frighten the dilatory Spaniards into making some tangible promises.

During all the time from April 1 until the introduction of the Cameron resolution in the Senate Secretary Olney was unable to secure any definite proposition from the Spaniards looking toward home rule for Cuba, but within the last few weeks the talk has become more satisfactory.

It is said to be the purpose of the Spanish Minister to initiate certain diplomatic negotiations between this country and Spain for the express purpose of preventing immediate action by the McKinley administration. The plan, it is said, is to be to impress Secretary Olney with the idea that he may be able to achieve another diplomatic triumph before the close of his administration of the State Department, and then to get the negotiations into such a tangle that they will unnecessarily be passed over to the next administration, when, with a new Secretary of State unfamiliar with the situation it would, of course, be necessary to continue the negotiations for a reasonable length of time.

Cubans in a False Light.

Spain has in view not only the prevention of action by the McKinley administration, but also to put the Cuban insurgents in a false light by making it appear that the mother country is ready to grant every reform which could be asked by the most reasonable colonist short of actual independence. Spain will consent to any possible changes in the form, but to absolutely none in the substance of the government of Cuba. It will suggest, and has already suggested to Secretary Olney various alleged reforms in the administration of the affairs of the colony, but they all depend on Spanish governmental methods, the essence of which is the absolute authority over life and property of the home government in Madrid.

No treaty has been formulated yet, of course, but the informal conversations between the Secretary and the Minister have proceeded to a point where Spain has indicated a willingness to give autonomy to the island according to the Spanish idea of autonomy, which is nothing more nor less than a pretended participation in public affairs by the colonists and with a Governor-General or an executive council whose authority extends to the suspension or imprisonment of any local legislator who presumes to cast his vote in opposition to the wishes of the government.

At the close of the ten years' war following upon the bold stand made by Don Sagasta at Madrid, Spain pretended to grant autonomy to Cuba, and that autonomy is the same government against which Marti raised the flag of rebellion in February, 1894, and against which Gomez and Maceo have fought since then the whole army of Spain.

Proposed Guarantee.

It is intimated that Secretary Olney has progressed so far that he may be able to communicate to Congress during the present administration an outline of the reforms proposed by Spain. These will be put in such an attractive form that the Cuban patriots if they decline to accept the proposition would be put in the position of having stood out for independence after the grievances of which they complained had been redressed. In the negotiations thus far it has been the theory of Secretary Olney that the United States should put itself in the position of guaranteeing the reforms proposed by Spain. This, of course, involves a direct reflection on Spanish honor, but this does not seem to be considered an attack on Spanish pride as much as would a charge that the reforms were secured only by threats.

The difficulty about the proposition for a guarantee is that in case of the failure of Spain after a few years to fulfill its promises, there would be no vote left to whom the United States could make its guarantee good. If, for instance, after four or five years the promised reforms did not come, the only thing left for the United States to do would be to take possession of the island. It could not turn the island over to the insurgents, for this government would have disappeared the minute they laid down their arms. It would have to wait for the creation of a new insurgent government, or else seize the island and annex it to the United States without more ado, a proceeding which, of course, would not be contemplated by the original treaty.

The negotiations conducted thus far have been surrounded by the utmost secrecy because it is a well-known fact that the present ministry in Spain could not withstand the publication of its having accepted the active intervention of the United States.

Olney's Dilemma.

The only possible thing for Secretary Olney now is said to be to persuade the Cuban leaders to throw down their arms with the understanding that the United States will force Spain to grant administrative reforms in the island. No treaty to this effect can well be entered into by the two countries, for it would be satisfactory neither to Spain nor to the Senate. The resolution passed by Congress last year requested the President to intervene to secure the independence of Cuba. It did not request him to use his good offices to secure home rule, because the friends of Cuba have repeatedly declared that autonomy as it is understood by English-speaking nations is so entirely foreign to Spanish methods as to be absolutely an impossibility.

More than that, the Cuban leaders here and in New York claim to be fully posted on Minister de Lome's trick negotiations. They say that President Cleveland and Secretary Olney, having no political favors to expect, could afford to defy the people, but that the McKinley administration, coming fresh from the election, backed up by a strong plank in the party platform and being presumably desirous of a reelection, would not dare to do in the face of the popular demand for the relief of Cuba. The Cuban leaders therefore firmly believe that the present negotiations are intended solely to confuse the issue and to stir up a diplomatic cloud of dust, so that the next Secretary of State will be hampered and embarrassed in negotiations begun by his predecessor, and which the Spanish Minister will insist on concluding, no matter to what a weary length they may be dragged out.

It is intimated about the State Department today that the understanding between the Secretary and the Spanish Minister was much more definite than was generally supposed. The use of good offices by one nation toward another do not involve a treaty, and hence it would be possible for the President and Secretary of State to conduct the most delicate negotiations with Spain almost indefinitely without recourse to the Senate. A treaty would have to be approved by that body, but a diplomatic understanding could readily be arrived at absolutely in secret which might prove an exceedingly embarrassing thing for the next administration to deal with.

GEN. RIUS RIVERA'S CLEVER WORK.

Maceo's Successor Dodging the Myriads Weyler Has Sent Out.

Havana, via Tampa, Dec. 24.—[New York Sun.]—Nothing is more surprising than the skill with which Rius Rivera, the Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban army in the Province of Pinar del Rio, is avoiding the traps set for him by Gen. Weyler, with his army seven times larger than that of the Cubans, and resources that are proportionately superior. Rivera has only 7,000 to 9,000 men and Weyler has 60,000. Rivera, though well provided with ammunition, has no means of renewing his supply, save by expeditions from the United States, which are always uncertain. Weyler has all the war material needed for a contest against a powerful foreign country; and yet the Spaniard cannot make the Cuban yield, nor can he compel him to fight even in so small an area as that of the Province of Pinar del Rio.

Rius Rivera is patiently waiting for the rainy season, which will oblige Weyler to stop all military operations. Weyler is hopeful of crushing Rivera in a battle, in which 5,000 Cubans would have to meet 50,000 Spaniards, before the rainy season comes. It is hard to believe that Weyler will succeed. Rivera is a wonderful guerrilla fighter, and it is remembered that under worse conditions, at the head of only eighty men, and in the smaller territory of the district of Holguin, he sustained the revolutionary cause in 1877 against a powerful army commanded by Martinez Campos.

Weyler grows more angry and desperate day after day because the tactics of Rivera prevent him from issuing his intended proclamation declaring the Province of Pinar del Rio pacified. He is obliged to keep arrayed against Rivera the same powerful army he had against Maceo and Gomez in the unprotected country places of the Province of Havana, where the insurgent bands commanded by Arango and Diaz are raiding the small towns, harassing the Spanish columns continually, and even firing on the suburbs of the very capital of the island.

At the same time the Spanish army is fast disappearing under the tropical maladies which help the revolutionists to so great an extent. It is positively known here, through letters received from Spain by prominent Spaniards in communication with the central government, that to send new reinforcements from the mother country is quite impossible without provoking serious revolts there. The government believes that the last effort was enough. Weyler, with all the elements he now commands, cannot end the war favorably to Spain, he will be recalled and Gen. Azcarraga, the Minister of War, will succeed him, in accordance with the public desire.

Weyler, to exculpate himself for his repeated failures, keeps repeating that the Cubans flee without fighting, and that to conquer them under such conditions is very difficult. This excuse may satisfy the masses, but not thoughtful people. The Province of Pinar del Rio is so small and narrow that it is inconceivable how, even by fleeing, Rivera can sustain himself there. Weyler adds that the so-called pacifices are really spies of the Cubans, who keep them informed of all the movements of the columns, and for this reason he has ordered the general massacre of non-combatants and the destruction of every farm, which, as communicated in a former letter to the Sun, will soon end all the resources of the island.

The war of the Spaniards in Pinar del Rio is directed more against nature than against the insurgents. The orders are to cut down every tree which yields nourishing fruit, besides burning all the plantations.

BATTLE WITH MACEO'S SUCCESSOR.

Col. Segura Has an Encounter with Gen. Rius Rivera.

Havana, Dec. 30.—Meager accounts have been received of an encounter between the Spanish column under Col. Segura and the insurgents under Rius Rivera, Maceo's successor in command of the insurgents in Pinar del Rio.

It is known that Col. Segura, while reconnoitering on Dec. 25 at Brazo Nogale, near Pinar del Rio, came upon a camp of the insurgents, consisting of many huts. After a skirmish the Spanish continued their march, and at Cabezaaf, Rio Hondo, they met a numerous force of insurgents under Rius Rivera, holding advantageous positions. The firing became general, and the insurgents, nearly all of whom were negroes, were dislodged and dispersed after four hours of hard fighting. They suffered heavily from the rifle and artillery fire at short range. The Spanish column had two soldiers killed, and a Lieutenant and sixteen soldiers wounded, besides several who were slightly bruised.

Gen. Obregon, while reconnoitering in the mountains of Tumba, in Pinar del Rio, discovered a factory for making explosive bombs. There were three boxes of dynamite in the factory. Hundreds of native huts in the neighborhood were ordered burned, and a woman, alleged to be the mistress of the insurgent Nunez, was captured and sent to the jail at Candelaria.

EUROPE REFUSES TO AID.

COLD SHOULDER TURNED TO THE APPEALS FROM SPAIN.

No Official Correspondence on the Subject but Informal Representations Made to the Courts of Other Powers—Will Receive Nothing More than Platonic Sympathy in Case of War with the United States—Gomez's Letter to Campos.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY ARTHUR HOUGHTON.]

Madrid, Spain, Dec. 30.—[Copyright, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Here are the exact facts concerning what has passed between the Madrid government and the other European governments in regard to Cuba:

In order not to give offense to the United States Government or arouse suspicion the Spanish Government carefully avoided consulting the European governments officially in any shape that would have to appear in an official blue book.

Nevertheless, the Spanish representatives at the various European courts and the Duke of Tetuan, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in conversation with the foreign representatives here have repeatedly sounded the dispositions and opinions of the European courts at every important stage of the Cuban insurrection affecting the relations between Spain and the United States.

The Duke of Tetuan and Premier Canovas thus derived information which convinced them that not even in the event of war with America could they expect more than moderate platonic sympathy from any European powers—certainly no collective mediation.

No pressure of European governments on Washington could be attempted.

In the first place, all the powers had ascertained that none would be tolerated even by President Cleveland; and, in the second place, European powers have too many interests that clash on more important issues elsewhere to allow them to risk giving offense to the United States.

Minister Taylor's Warning.

When the proposition of sending a memorandum to the European powers was mooted last summer it was abandoned immediately after Minister Taylor, on Aug. 12, at San Sebastian, pointed out to the Duke of Tetuan the lamentable effect on the relations between Spain and the United States which might be caused if the government persisted in sending out a memorandum, of which a draft had been read to several of the foreign Ambassadors and rather coldly received by them at the court of Madrid.

On that occasion, and on several other occasions previously and subsequently, the Madrid Government was inspired by Mr. Martinelli, the Pontifical Delegate to the United States."

The Chronicle also again asserts that "the ridiculous statement," of M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the Times, that "many and other European governments were preparing to protest against American intervention in Cuba is absolutely unfounded.

TEACHERS ARE FOR FREE TEXT BOOKS

Committee from the Illinois State Association to Labor with the Legislature.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The Illinois State Teachers' Association will make a fight before the Legislature for free text-books in the public schools. This was decided upon today.

The discussion of this subject occupied practically the entire session. Prof. David Felmley of Normal read an elaborate paper on the subject. He declared it to be as much the duty of the State to furnish free text-books as to provide free schools.

All of the forty-five American Commonwealths, he said, have in their legislation given form and body to the conviction that it is folly to establish a free democratic State without making the most comprehensive provision for universal education, and it is the experience of all modern nations that universal education cannot be attained unless the schools be made free, and to make a school free everything that belongs to it must be made free—house, grounds, furniture, apparatus, the teacher, school stationery, and the text-books. These, he held, were the most essential things in the equipment of a modern school.

The child needs a book to study, pencils and paper, as much as he needs a seat to sit in, a roof to cover him, or the teacher to instruct him. A free school, therefore, implies that all these are free, and the principle upon which a free school is based demands free text-books. There is no break in the logic of the case.

The present public schools did not spring full armed from the legislative brain. It has been an evolution.

The professor recounted the growth and progress of the public schools of Illinois. A free school, he declared, was one that opened its doors wide, inviting all to enter and enjoy its high privileges without charge. The freeing of the public schools is not yet complete. Within the present generation instruction was made free. The next step is the text-books.

Twenty-five years ago the general school laws of no State expressly authorized the furnishing of text-books free. At present ten States make free books compulsory and nine others have enacted permissive legislation. Of the twenty-eight cities of more than 100,000 population in 1890, seventeen, comprising 76 per cent of their total population, furnish free text-books. In nearly all of these cities all books, supplies, etc., are furnished through the high school. In Illinois what text-books shall be used is prescribed by the School Board. Parents and pupils have no choice in the matter.

If the public authorities prescribe certain books and prohibit others, presumably in the public interest, is it not the duty of the State to pay for the books thus prescribed? If free text-books make the schools more effective, he said, it is the plain duty of the State to provide them. They increase the school attendance. Free text-books will secure complete uniformity in text-books within the schools. By the Illinois laws school boards are compelled to enforce strict uniformity of text-books.

Free text-books will render more frequent changes possible. There is a hue and cry against frequent changes of books. The trouble is, he declared, the changes are not made often enough. The statute provides a text-book shall continue four years; the average period in Illinois is nearly twenty years. The professor concluded with an appeal to the delegates to work upon their members of the Legislature for the adoption of at least a submissive free text-book law at the coming session.

The subject was further discussed by Joseph Errant, member of the Chicago Board of Education, and Dr. Edmund James of the University of Chicago. They supported Prof. Felmley's views.

A motion was carried that one member from each Senatorial District be appointed to work with individual members of the Legislature to secure the passage of a free text-book bill. Two hundred dollars were appropriated from the funds of the association to defray the expense of the committee, and a further sum, not to exceed $250, was appropriated to print and circulate throughout the State 10,000 copies of Prof. Felmley's address and the discussion of Mr. Errant.

After the appointment of the Committee on Nominations the association took a recess until evening, the afternoon being devoted to the work of the several sections.

In the evening Dr. Edmund James of the University of Chicago delivered an address on "The Public High School, the College of the Future."

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The Michigan State Teachers' Association today passed a resolution asking for the enactment of an anti-cigaret law.

DOES NOT BELIEVE MURDER THEORY

Father of Miss May Collins Asks the Press to Make a Statement.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 30.—Dr. T. C. Collins of Midway, Ky., father of Miss May Collins, who was recently found dead in her room in Boston with Samuel L. Putnam, noted freethinker, requests the Associated Press to deny newspaper reports that he sent detectives to Boston to investigate the cause of his daughter's death, and that any report has been received by him suggesting she was foully dealt with by Putnam or any one else. Dr. Collins says the only representative he sent to Boston was Attorney Hoge of Midway, who, after conference with the medical examiner, reported he had no doubt Miss Collins' death was by asphyxiation and was purely accidental. This view is accepted by the family without question.

CAN TAKE ARMS TO CUBA.

FILIBUSTERS SECURE A CONCESSION FROM THE ADMINISTRATION.

Dauntless and Commodore Apply for Clearance, Their Manifesto Indicating Cargoes of Munitions of War, Intended Presumably for the Insurgents—Instructions Given to Require from Them Merely the Usual Formal Declarations.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—For the first time since the present struggle in Cuba began this government has given permission to a customs official to clear for Cuba a vessel loaded, according to its manifest, with munitions of war, and presumably intended for the insurgent army.

The vessel in this case is the well-known alleged filibuster, Dauntless, but the concession that under these circumstances it is entitled to clearance papers leaves the situation as far as it is concerned as involved as before, as the statutes prescribe that before clearance shall be granted for any vessel bound for a foreign port the owners, shippers, and consigners of the cargo shall state under oath the foreign port at which the cargo is to be landed, and severe penalties are prescribed for violations of this requirement, including the confiscation of the vessel.

Yesterday the Secretary of the Treasury received a telegram from the attorney for the owners of the Dauntless at Jacksonville, stating that the owners of the Dauntless and its cargo would apply to the Collector of Customs at Jacksonville for clearance to a Cuban port with a cargo of arms, stating, however, that the oaths required by the statutes would not be taken.

Later in the day a telegram was received from the Collector at Jacksonville, stating that application to clear the Dauntless for the Port of Neuvitas, Cuba, with a cargo of arms had been made, and asking instructions.

This morning the Secretary replied substantially as follows: "If the master of the vessel and the owners, shippers, and consigners of the cargo comply fully with all the laws and regulations concerning the manifest and take the oaths required you may grant clearance to Nuevitas, Cuba. The oaths must be taken and subscribed in writing as required by Secs. 4,197, 4,198, and 4,200 of the Revised Statutes."

The port named in the application as the destination of the cargo is on the northern coast of Cuba and is occupied by the Spanish forces. The Treasury officials, therefore, are of the opinion that the oaths required by the statute will not be taken.

Commodore Applies Also.

Late this afternoon the Collector of Customs at Jacksonville wired the Secretary of the Treasury that the steamer Commodore had applied for clearance upon practically the same statement of facts as in the case of the Dauntless. In response the Secretary wired permission to issue papers to the Commodore in substantially the same terms as were named in the former case.

Dauntless Is Missing.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 30.—The steamer Dauntless, which recently got permit and cleared permission to clear for a Cuban port with a cargo of munitions of war, is not in port at present. The owner says it has gone on a "wrecking" trip and may not return for a week.

The Dauntless gave the revenue cutters the slip yesterday, going out of the river from one of the shallow channels, and this has aroused the suspicion that the vessel is again on a filibustering trip. The owners say that the vessel will be finally cleared for Cuba as soon as it shall return.

The Commodore has also been granted permission to clear with arms and will do so in the morning. Several car loads of arms and ammunition are in the city awaiting shipment.

A rather anomalous fact is presented in that if either boat shall clear for Cuba the Spanish Consul or Vice-Consul will have to sign the clearance papers, this being required when a vessel clears for a foreign port. In this instance it would be a case of a Spanish officer affixing his signature to a document permitting a vessel to carry war material to a people fighting against his own government.

Consul Solis was asked if he would refuse to sign the clearance papers of the Dauntless. He said that he could not refuse, as it was his duty to sign the papers.

The cargo of both boats will be shipped to Salvador Brisnos, President of the Cuban Republic, the Dauntless cargo consigned to Nuevitas, and that of the Commodore to Santiago.

Three Friends' Last Trip.

Information received late tonight is to the effect that the steamer Three Friends failed absolutely to land its expedition in Cuba, as was reported.

The story of the chase by a Spanish man-of-war is confirmed, the Three Friends being obliged to leave the Cuban coast just as it was getting ready to land its cargo. The steamer headed for the Florida coast, and after a few tons of coal on board it having but a few tons of coal on board it landed the men on a key near to Key West, afterward putting in at that port, where it was seized. The Dauntless has now gone to take the men and munitions of war off the key, and will make an effort to land them in Cuba. Before the return of the Dauntless to this port it will also endeavor to land another expedition.

Palma Calls It a Victory.

New York, Dec. 30.—Tomas Estrada Palma, President of the Cuban Junta, said today after reading the order of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the Dauntless clearance:

"This is a victory for us so far as it allows the boat to leave port. We have forced the authorities at Washington to give us clearance papers, although some time ago they declared that such boats as the Dauntless could not get papers except under stringent restrictions. This is a step forward.

"If a vessel clears for a certain port she has to give a reasonable excuse if she does not deliver her cargo at that point. But stress of weather, you know, or some other accident, might compel her to throw the cargo overboard or deliver it somewhere else. We in New York know nothing of the Dauntless' case. We hope it will result in a proper construction of the law which is now vague and difficult to understand. Even the authorities at Washington are all at sea regarding it, and it will be a good thing that we have got a ruling."

Bermuda Is Searched.

The steamer Bermuda, known in connection with alleged filibustering expeditions to Cuba, was searched by a United States revenue officer as it lay off Liberty Island today.

Last night the Bermuda took coal and provisions on board and today shipped a crew of twenty-five men. The revenue cutter Manhattan is prepared to accompany the steamer to the three-mile limit when it goes to sea.

Many Cargoes Landed.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The second engineer of Three Friends, which has become so famous in connection with expeditions to Cuba, was J. H. Haliday, who is now in Philadelphia awaiting ship for England. He says he was with the alleged filibuster from the time it began the Cuban voyages, twenty-two months ago. In the nineteen trips made it landed sixteen whole cargoes and half of a seventeenth, when surprised by a Spanish gunboat. That was last July.

The vessel, he says, sailed from New York over three weeks ago, and took on near Hatteras a great cargo of ammunition and guns, including one Krupp cannon. Twenty-two members of the Third Regiment, N. G. P., also went on board as well as Harry Emmett of Battery A. Men and cargo were landed safely at the mouth of the Marita River.

TALES OF HORROR AND OF RUIN.

News of the Insurrection Not Edited by a Press Censor.

Havana, Dec. 30, via Key West.—Ever since Dec. 21 people have been arriving at Guimes from their country homes in the region about. They come in carts and on horseback. It is a moving and piteous sight to see children and old men thus wandering with nothing more than the clothes they have on. Residents can see from their dwellings at night in all direction burning canefields.

Gen. Segura has had a serious encounter on the heights near Pinar del Rio with the insurgent leader Perico Delgado. The Spanish troops sustained a loss of thirty-two soldiers and two officers killed, many also being wounded. The details of this encounter are not allowed to be published.

It is publicly talked in Havana that the newly appointed military Governor of Guanabacoa, Fuendosdevrille, has taken out thirty persons at night and had them shot without previous information as to the cause. Among those shot were several hunters and shepherds. Many of the families living at Guanabacoa are coming to Regla and to Havana on this account.

Enrique Otazo, a naturalized American, has been arrested at Yaguaramas by Capt. Martí of the Guayables local guerrillas. His family is much worried as to his fate.

Country people from near Zuzaso, in the Remedios district, report that on Dec. 21 and 22 fifty armed insurgents passed there escorting 600 unarmed countrymen going as recruits toward Sancti Spiritus. The Town of Cifuentes, in Santa Clara, reports that the insurgents are compelling all pacificos to enter their ranks as recruits.

A report from Artemisa, Pinar del Rio, says that numerous bands of insurgents passed the railroad station there on Sunday night, going toward the southern portion of the Province of Pinar del Rio.

From Sancti Spiritus it is reported that Gen. Maximo Gomez has arrived in the district, and has united with Quintin Bandera, whose forces now form Gomez's vanguard.

On Dec. 13 Gen. Bosch left Manzanillo with 1,800 men conducting a convoy.

Calixto Garcia had intrenched himself at Parelijo. There was a hard fight, but no private details have been received up to this time, and it is not even known that the convoy has arrived at its destination.

A rumor comes from Trinidad that cannon shots were heard there on Dec. 20 at night, and it is supposed by some that this was a Spanish gunboat firing at the Three Friends. It is reported that the Three Friends immediately ran southward without returning the fire. No casualties are known to have occurred in any gunboat.

GEN. LEE SEES THE PRISONERS.

Official Visit to Sanguilly and Others at Cabanas.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY GEORGE E. BRYSON.]

Havana, Dec. 30.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—Consul-General Lee this morning made an official visit to Julio Sanguilly and Melton of the Competitor crew and young Aguirre and other American prisoners. He saw them outside Cabanas Castle walls by the courtesy of the Spanish authorities, who had them brought forth under military guard to confer with him.

Congressman and Mrs. Robbins left Havana today, returning home on a Plant liner, via Florida. Mr. Robbins, accompanied by Gen. Lee, visited Guanabacoa and other nearby points of interest last evening.

Vice-Consul-General Springer failed to get off as expected today via Tampa. He will probably sail on the Ward liner direct to New York next Saturday.

STORY OF SPANISH CRUELTY DENIED

Report Concerning the Slaughter of Seven Native Creoles.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY WM. SHAW BOWEN.]

Havana, Cuba, Dec. 30.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—A story was set afloat here that Lieut.-Col. Fonedeviela, the military commander of Guanabacoa, had taken seven citizens, native creoles, from their houses and put them to death. One version was that the victims were shot, another that they were cut to pieces with machetes.

The story will go to Key West by Wednesday's steamer, and be wired from there to the newspapers in a greatly exaggerated form, and be published on Thursday morning.

I investigated the matter in Guanabacoa under circumstances that insured accuracy, and ascertained that there is no foundation for the report.

SHE THINKS HER LOVER IS DEAD.

The St. Louis Police Marvel at an Apparently Shrewd Scheme to Escape from a Young Woman.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Miss Ada Smith, visiting at No. 1407 Olive street, rushed frantically into the Four Courts this morning and hysterically demanded to see the remains of W. H. Fisher, who she said was a prominent business-man of Springfield, Ill.

When calmed, she said she met Fisher two weeks ago at the home of Mrs. Williams, with whom she is visiting. It was a case of mutual infatuation she confessed, and on Tuesday Fisher left the house, she said, with a remark that he must send a telegram home. Soon afterwards she began to receive a series of notes and telegrams from Fisher. They were submitted and are as follows:

"My Dear Ada: Myself and a friend were held up by three footpads at Fourteenth and Market streets. My friend was killed outright, and my left hand is so badly cut I will have to have it amputated and then go home. Please send my overcoat and grip by the messenger. W. H. FISHER."

"Where is he?" Miss Smith asked the messenger.

"Bleeding to death at the Four Courts," answered the boy.

Miss Smith wanted to go to his side, but the boy told her not to. An hour later she received a second message, reading:

"Dearest Ada: Will take the C. and A. train in ten minutes for home; very sick; will send for you very soon. Watch the morning papers for account of murder and assault. Good-by for awhile, dearest.

"W. H. F."

This was followed by a third message:

"Miss Ada Smith, No. 1407 Olive street: Your friend, W. H. Fisher, died of blood poisoning in boarding train at union station. His last words were that I notify you.

"ALVIN BARROWS,
"Conductor Chicago and Alton train."

"I didn't sleep all night. I was just certain he was dead," the little woman said. She declared further that Mr. Fisher was going to marry her, and she could not account for his conduct. She said he had been absent from home two weeks, and his disappearance had caused a sensation there. He had shown her long articles in the home newspapers commenting on his mysterious silence.

The police figure out that Fisher merely adopted this measure to tear himself away from Miss Smith.

BIG CARPET MILLS TO RESUME WORK.

It Means Employment for 7,000 Persons and a Pay-Roll of $60,000 a Week.

Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Announcement is made that Alexander Smith & Sons' carpet mills will resume work soon after the first of the year. They have been shut down for two months. Only a few looms will be started at first, but gradually all will be at work. The mill employs 7,000 persons and has a pay-roll of $60,000 a week when working full time.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 30.—The Executive committee appointed at the recent mass-meeting of the unemployed has adopted resolutions denouncing reports of the mass-meeting circulated by a news agency as garbled and unfair. It is claimed none of the addresses was incendiary or anarchistic in character.

Zanesville, O., Dec. 30.—The Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad shops at this place, has received orders to close down the shops until further notice. Four hundred men are thrown out of employment. No reason is given for the order.

MILWAUKEE MASONS WILL STRIKE.

To Go Out with the Bricklayers Saturday for Advanced Wages.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The masons and bricklayers of this city, despite the advice of conservative members of the union, will strike on Saturday for an increase of 15 cents an hour. They receive 25 cents an hour now, and will demand 40 cents.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Two big match factories in North Camden, which have been idle for some time, will, it is stated, be started up about Jan. 1 with improved machinery, which will provide a total output of about five carloads of matches a day. Both factories will be run in opposition to the Diamond Match company, popularly known as the match trust, and there is a sharp contest for the signatures of jobbers to contracts for the coming year.

EXTENSION OF TELEPHONE SERVICE

Chicago Soon to Have Direct Connection with Kansas City.

St. Joseph Mo., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—For several days the Missouri and Kansas Telephone company has been at work on an extension from this city to the north on the west side of Missouri River, which is to be used as a through line to Omaha, Chicago, New York and intermediate points.

With the completion of this new line telephone service from Chicago can be extended as far west and south as Kansas City, Wichita, and intermediate points.

BOYS WILL BURN WEYLER

YOUNG WOODLAWN PATRIOTS PREPARE A BARBECUE.

Morris Goodman and His Followers Announce the Event in Flaming Posters Signed in Red—Cremation, However, Depends on Whether the Victim's Trousers, Captured by a Fillibuster Ruse, Are Recovered—Sixty-third and Ellis the Place.

Unless United States Marshals swoop down upon Morris Goodman and his band of fifty-fourth Ward patriots for alleged violations of the neutrality law, Gen. Weyler, formerly of Spain, will be barbecued tonight to make a Woodlawn holiday. Notices of the affair have been tacked on all the posts and telegraph poles in the vicinity, and a large crowd is expected to attend and jeer by the unfortunate General as the flames mount and twist about the swaying form. The obsequies are to take place at Sixty-third street and Ellis avenue, in a large vacant lot on the northwest corner, at "early candle-light"—or, more exactly speaking, at 8 o'clock.

Excitement in Woodlawn and Hyde Park is intense, and patriotism runs rampant. Barring the intervention of Federal authorities only one thing can interfere with the arrangements for tonight. The cause seems slight enough in itself, yet was sufficient to prevent the affair being carried out last night, the time originally set.

It was at first the intention of Morris Goodman and his followers to roast Gen. Weyler in person, but owing to their inability to effect his capture in time they have agreed to cremate a dummy instead.

Notice of the Roast.

The notices of the severe roast which will be given the Spanish General read as follows:

"Notice.

"The boys of the thirty-fourth ward are goin to bern old Wiler Wenesdy nite. At 8 We are agoing to make a fiRst cLAss job out of It; will start roasting him at 8 o'clocke at sixty third and ELLis avenue afteR we get threw with him there will be much left ov Mr. Wiler which is edible. Everbody invited to attend.

"[Signed]
"Morris Goodman,
"Harry Jackson,
"George Johnson,
"Tim Allen,
"Tom Molly [X], the Eagle,
"Eddie Thompson,
"Toad Smith."

The notices are signed in red, said to have been supplied from the cells of those who have subscribed their names thereto.

Morris Goodman, who leads the band, is only 11 years of age, while the other members range in age from 4 to 14. Morris conceived the idea of this terrible blow at Spanish supremacy in Cuba and was enthusiastically seconded by his followers.

General's Uniform Confiscated.

The circumstance that prevented the everlasting disgrace of Gen. Weyler and the humiliation of Spain taking place last night was the confiscation, by those the right to be, Spanish emissaries, of the uniform garments intended to clothe Mr. Weyler's representative at the burning. Harvey Jackson was appointed by lot to procure the trousers which were to make a part of the funeral garments of the dummy. The trousers were captured by a clever filibustering ruse, but as Harvey attempted to run the blockade with his prize he was seized by his relatives, who declared the trousers contraband of war, and Harry's cremation duties will appear next Sunday at church as usual.

As the personal representative of Mr. Weyler could not be expected to attend or elaborate an affair as a barbecue arranged in his special honor, devoid of the necessary wearing apparel, the function was deferred until tonight, at which time Morris, who has designs upon the wardrobe in the family residence, expects to present the sartorial image properly attired.

CUBAN RECRUITS MEET FOR DRILL.

Volunteers Discuss Ways and Best Means of Raising Money and Guns.

Thirty-seven recruits for the Bohemian regiment of Cuban sympathizers met yesterday for the first drill at the corner of West Twentieth and Morgan streets. Most of the time, however, was passed in discussing plans to raise the money and outfit for the trip.

Col. Lajos Farsky, who is in command of the force, said it had been determined not to drill until the regiment saw its way more clearly than at present. He wanted to see some disposition on the part of somebody to furnish the necessary supplies before he went any further with the enterprise. It was also necessary to communicate with the Cuban authorities in this country before money could be raised or any propaganda successfully made.

There was a general inclination on the part of F. Cragin, who represents the junta in Chicago. It was finally agreed there should be a meeting tonight for the appointment of a committee to consult with Mr. Cragin, and if necessary with the junta in New York.

On the wall of Musil's saloon, over the counter of recruits, was hung the following document in Bohemian:

"We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, who appear today at the call of Charles Musil for the purpose of forming a regiment of volunteers to help the Cubans, have agreed as follows:

"A—We recognize, as well as the President of the United States, the rights of the Cubans to independence, and are ready to go and help them as far as it is in our power.

"B—For that reason we kindly ask our fellow-countrymen who are also interested to attend our meeting and subscribe their names to accompany us.

"C—The Colonel of the Bohemian Volunteers will be Lajos Farsky, ex-Lieutenant of the Austrian army, and the recruiting officer Lieut.-Col. Gustave J. Tichy, ex-Sergeant of the United States army.

"D—Whoever wants to go with us must comply with the rules of the Colonel, Laj

...WILL BURN WEYLER

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" [Sined]
" Morris Goodman.
" Homer Smith.
" Harvey Jackson.
" George Johnson.
" Jim Molly.
" Tom Molly (X). his mark.
" Eddie Thompson.
" Toad Smith."

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"Whoever wants to go with us must ... with the rules of the Colonel, Lajos ...."

...Cragin, asked what he thought of the ...lan volunteers, said the movement ...ntirely useless. The truth was, he ...there was no need of men for the Cuban ...Which he can do so without putting the State ...to unnecessary expense or trouble in choos- ...ing his successor. His resignation will not ...take effect until Dec. 15 next. At that time ...Lieut.-Gov. Worthington can, by the law, ...become the Governor of Kentucky, and no ...election to fill the vacancy caused by Gov. ...Bradley's resignation will be necessary."

Recently the Governor wrote to Maj. Mc- ...Kinley there was no office within his gift ...he could be induced to accept.

PROHIBITIONISTS IN SECRET SESSION.

National Executive Committee Meets at the Sherman House and Discusses Matter of Union.

The Prohibition National Executive committee held a secret session at the Sherman House yesterday. Those present were Mayor Samuel Dickie of Albion, Mich., Chairman; William T. Wardwell of New York, Secretary; Samuel D. Hastings of Green Bay, Wis., Treasurer; James A. Tate, Nashville, Tenn.; Thomas R. Carskadon, Keyser, W. Va.; and John G. Woolley of Chicago.

The matter of union was taken up with considerable vigor, but it was found impossible to see any way clear to "line up" with the bolters, who will meet in this city tomorrow and will ask for a conference with the Prohibitionists. It was intimated that the single issue platform was the only thing on which to stand and that the committee had no power to change it.

The headquarters will remain at Albion, Mich., for the present, with the possibility of removing to Chicago at some later date.

THROWS HIMSELF IN FRONT OF TRAIN

M. Karlbyroff of Chicago Chooses This Method of Committing Suicide.

Valparaiso, Ind., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—H. Karlbyroff of Chicago committed suicide at Hobart this morning by throwing himself in front of a Pennsylvania passenger train, being ground to pieces.

Previously he had written his name and address on a piece of paper and handed it to the agent.

He was 24 years old. His parents came here this afternoon and took the body home.

GET THREE YEARS EACH.

TWO ALLEGED ASSASSINS OF STAMBULOFF ARE SENTENCED.

Georgieff, One of the Accused, Is Acquitted—Time During Which They Have Been Under Arrest Is to Be Counted in Favor of the Prisoners —Procurator-General Makes a Plea That Political Consideration Shall Be Rigidly Excluded in the Verdict

...dofia, Bulgaria, Dec. 30.—The Procurator-General, summing up in the prosecution of the alleged assassins of ex-Premier Stamboloff, dwelt upon the importance of the trial to the whole civilized world and insisted that political consideration should be rigidly excluded in arriving at a verdict.

Counsel for the defense again submitted that the condemnation aroused would serve a useful purpose, pointing to the fact that the friends of the late M. Stamboloff did not regard the prisoners as the real culprits and that his friends would continue to seek means of vengeance against the presumptive assassins.

Naum Tuffektchieff and Atzoff, two of the prisoners, were sentenced to three years' imprisonment, the time which they have been under arrest to be counted in the sentence.

Boni Georgieff was acquitted.

Tuffektchieff was an employé in the Department of Public Works and a brother of Dimitri Tuffektchieff, who died in prison, it is asserted by the enemies of M. Stambuloff, as a result of tortures inflicted by order of the late Bulgarian Premier.

Atzoff was the coachman who drove Stamboloff when he was murderously assaulted.

Georgieff was a former servant of Maj. Panitza, who was executed at the instance of M. Stambuloff for conspiring against the government.

ATROCITIES OF THE JAPANESE.

Murderous and Cruel Treatment of the Natives of Formosa.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 29.—A correspondent of the Japan Mail reiterates the statements concerning the atrocities of Japanese troops in Formosa. Many towns were destroyed, whose inhabitants took no part whatever in the rebellion. The correspondent says:

"Regarding the twenty-nine prisoners who were dragged to see their graves, dug and then butchered, I have the story from an eye-witness who is ready to bear witness if need be. As to Chinese preparing food for Japanese and then being butchered, it is true. As to the Prefect of Hunlen issuing a proclamation to bring back the people, and when they returned butchering them, my informant saw and read the proclamation, and the slaughter took place as the two days following.

"Women who were assaulted came here and to one of our lady missionaries bore witness to the fact. Since the Japanese arrived in Formosa I have several times traveled from Chang Wha on the north to Tang Kong on the south, and in the village I have heard dozens of stories to the same effect. If all these things had been done in time of war, one would have little or nothing to say, but they were done in a time of nominal peace."

VENEZUELA MUST PAY A BIG AWARD

President of Swiss Republic as Arbiter Awards a Claimant $800,000.

Berne, Dec. 30.—A Frenchman named Fabian lodged a claim for 46,000,000 francs some time ago against Venezuela on account of a denial of justice by the Venezuelan courts. The matter was eventually submitted to the arbitration of the President of the Swiss Republic, who has awarded Fabian 4,300,000 francs ($800,000).

EXPLOSION ON A BRITISH SHIP.

Dynamite Sinks the Delta in Plymouth Harbor.

Plymouth, Dec. 30.—An explosion of dynamite took place on board the British ship Delta in this harbor. The vessel sank and many men on board were at first reported to have perished. Later it was learned only two persons had been drowned by the sinking of the ship.

Berlin Produce Exchange Suspends.

Berlin, Dec. 30.—The Produce Exchange has followed the example of the Stettin Corn Exchange in deciding to suspend business as a protest against the new law devised to prevent speculation in futures.

Dr. Behring Is Married.

London, Dec. 30.—A Chronicle dispatch from Berlin reports that Dr. Behring, the discoverer of the antitoxin for diphtheria, has married the daughter of Spinola, the director of the Charity Hospital.

Exchange Suspends as a Protest.

Stettin, Dec. 30.—The Corn Exchange has decided to suspend business as a protest against the new law prohibiting speculations in futures.

GOVERNOR BRADLEY IS TO RESIGN.

It Is Now Said He Will Lay Down the Burden of Office on Dec. 15, 1897.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The Commercial-Tribune tomorrow will say:

"Gov. William O. Bradley of Kentucky will not serve out his term as Chief Executive of that State. Under there is a marked improvement in his health during the next several months he will resign the Governorship, the resignation to take effect on or after Dec. 15, 1897. As is generally known, Gov. Bradley has been greatly troubled since the assumption of his office by an affection of the throat, and he has been compelled on two occasions to come to this city to obtain treatment. The cares and responsibilities of his position have operated to retard his improvement, and his regard for his own health has at last determined him to retire from office when the time arrives at which he can do so without putting the State to unnecessary expense or trouble in choosing his successor. His resignation will not take effect until Dec. 15 next. At that time Lieut.-Gov. Worthington can, by the law, become the Governor of Kentucky, and no election to fill the vacancy caused by Gov. Bradley's resignation will be necessary."

Recently the Governor wrote to Maj. McKinley there was no office within his gift he could be induced to accept.

JAMES C. M'MULLIN DIES.

(Continued from first page.)

the country. Among railroad men he was looked upon as a leader.

During the prosperous years in railroading from 1885 to 1890 there were four railroad managers in this city generally known as the "Big Four." These were General Manager McMullin of the Alton, General Manager T. J. Potter (now dead) of the Burlington, President Marvin Hughitt of the Northwestern, and President R. R. Cable of the Rock Island. Even among these railroad stars Mr. McMullin was of the first magnitude. Mr. McMullin's counsels were eagerly sought for and his advice was generally heeded. He was practically a self-made man and had a knowledge of people and business as few men possessed. He was very genial in his relations with people, exceedingly pungent at times, and as hard a worker as could be found.

Has a Stroke of Paralysis.

It was too close attention to business that compelled him to retire in 1893. He sought relief at Southern resorts from severe headaches. Then he went to New York to consult physicians there. While witnessing the great naval parade in New York he was stricken with paralysis, and for several weeks was lying at the point of death, and all hope of recovery had been abandoned.

By careful treatment, however, he revived sufficiently to be brought back to his home in Chicago. He had been steadily improving ever since, but when the news of his heavy losses in recent financial misfortunes, and the Strawboard trust became known, those who knew him intimately expressed the fear that it would cause a relapse of his former trouble.

Native of New York.

Mr. McMullin was born in Watertown, N. Y., on Nov. 13, 1836. There he was reared and educated. In 1856 he left his home for Decatur, Ill., where he entered the service of the Great Western railway, now the Wabash, as a clerk.

His first connection with the Chicago and Alton was at Springfield as local agent. He came to Chicago in 1863 as local agent of the same road, and in this city it was that he rose through the successive ranks of Assistant Superintendent, General Superintendent, General Manager, and Vice-President, holding the latter position up to two years ago. He was a director of the road to the day of his death.

In politics Mr. McMullin was a Republican, but not an active partisan. During his railway service at Springfield he made the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln, then an attorney. During the war Mr. McMullin displayed marked executive ability in forwarding troops to the seat of war, evoking the commendation of the government and advancement from his employers.

Marries an Illinois Girl.

It was in 1860 that Mr. McMullin married Miss Henrietta A. Mason at Decatur, Ill. Mr. McMullin was at that time in the employ of the Chicago and Alton road. Miss Mason was a niece of ex-Mayor Roswell B. Mason of Chicago. Two children were born to the couple, Frank I. McMullin and Mrs. F. H. Page.

The greater part of the last thirty-three years during which Mr. McMullin had been in Chicago were spent in the neighborhood where he died. His handsome residence in West Adams street is a landmark to the city. The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon from Mr. McMullin's late home. The officiating minister will be the Rev. Dr. John S. Withrow of the Third Presbyterian Church, at which Mr. McMullin was an attendant.

SHOOTING IN ST. LOUIS COURT-HOUSE.

Jacob Fischel, a Divorce Litigant, Wounds His Wife and Her Uncle.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Jealously insane and determined that the woman who did not want him longer as a husband should die, Jacob Fischel tried to murder his wife, Mrs. Theresa Fischel, and her uncle, Julius Schreiber, this morning in the Court-House.

He fired three shots, but caused only a slight abrasion on the left shoulder of the woman and a flesh wound in the left breast of Schreiber. Attorney Walter F. McEntire, who is the legal representative of the woman, had a narrow escape.

The shooting was deliberate and in cold blood. It was begun in the corridor of the first floor of the north wing of the Court House and ended in Judge Wood's court, which was in session at the time and full of people.

Judge Wood and Clerk Rodgers were directly in range. They dodged under their desks, while two of the bullets lodged in the wall over their heads, sending pieces of plaster in all directions.

The wildest kind of a scene followed the shooting. Women and men screamed and rushed for the windows to jump out, as the door was barred by Fischel, who stood there still holding the smoking revolver in his hand. No one knew when he would shoot again, nor what direction the bullet would take.

Mrs. Fischel screamed: "My God, he is trying to kill us all. I am shot," and rushed to the far corner of the court-room and sank to the floor unconscious.

Schreiber, who is an aged man, also sank to the floor. To get at the woman and continue the shooting Fischel had to step over his prostrate form. Fischel thought he had killed both Schreiber and his wife. He did not say a word, but still held on to his revolver. All this occurred in a few seconds.

The panic in the court-room, which a few minutes before had been the most orderly spot in the city, continued. Deputy Sheriff John H. Shepherdcotter was the first to recover. With a bound he cleared a chair which stood close to his desk and made for Fischel, who was still standing in the door of the court. His first act was to disarm the man, and this he did in a short time. Then it takes to tell it, Fischel made no resistance, submitting quietly to arrest. Other Deputy Sheriffs ran to Schaeperkoetter's assistance. The prisoner was taken through the main corridor into the Sheriff's office.

Deputy Sheriff Schaeperkoetter hustled Fischel into a patrol wagon, and he was driven to the Four Courts. When Fischel arrived at the station he exclaimed: "I hope to God I made a good job of it. I hope they are both dead, and if they will only let me kill one more I'll be willing to be hanged."

DANIEL BOGLE BREATHES HIS LAST.

Father of the Well-Known Democratic Figure Passes Away After Two Years of Feeble Health.

Daniel Bogle, father of Walter S. Bogle, prominent in Democratic political circles, died last night at his home, No. 57 Twenty-third street, aged 77 years.

Mr. Bogle had suffered from kidney trouble for some time, and his death was not a great surprise. His poor health followed soon after the death of his wife, two years ago, and two days after the celebration of the couple's golden wedding.

It was in 1851 that Mr. Bogle came to Chicago from the East. Back in 1842 he had married Mary Boyd in Providence, R. I. After conducting a coal business here up to 1871 Mr. Bogle went to South Dakota, where he mined for gold, returning later to Chicago, where the balance of his life was spent. Three children of Mr. Bogle survive him. They are Walter S. and Daniel Bogle Jr. and Mary E. Bogle.

DISCUSS HORTICULTURAL SUBJECTS.

Proceedings at the Fortieth Annual Session of the State Society.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 30.—The second day's session of the fortieth annual meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society was opened by a paper on "Potato Growing, and Experiments with Varieties," by L. S. Spencer of Pesotum. William S. Foss of Alma followed with a paper on "Peach Culture," and he was followed by S. Morrill of Beston Harbor, Mich., on "Pruning of the Peach." Henry M. Dunlap of Savoy opened the afternoon session with a paper on "Cold Storage for Fruits," and was followed by F. D. Morris of Neoma, on "The Cultivation of an Apple Orchard for Five Years." William A. Herring of Jonesville, Mich., spoke upon "Inferior Products of the Orchard Made Profitable." At night Archie M. Augustine of Normal spoke at some length on "Horticulture in the Argentine Republic," which closed the day's work. The Committee in Fruit awards reported as having made their awards.

APPLIES FOR A RECEIVER

NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY OF MINNEAPOLIS IN TROUBLE.

Vice-President Maxwell Makes the Application, but Judge Jamison Refuses the Petition, Simply Issuing an Order Restraining the Company from Paying Out Money—Bankers' Exchange Bank of Minneapolis Suspends—Other Business Troubles.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—George E. Maxwell, Vice-President of the Northern Trust company, made application for a receiver today, but Judge Jamison refused to act at this time, and would simply grant a restraining order preventing the company from paying out any money. The matter will come up again in a week and in the meantime the company, which does a large business for estates and insolvents, will endeavor to secure enough money to tide it over by assessing the stockholders, who are reliable.

The officers say that they can raise money enough to pay dollar for dollar, and that there will be no necessity for a receiver. The petition alleges that the company has $500,000 on deposit, but other officers say that the amount is nearer $100,000. They are carrying on business in all except the general banking department, and refuse to make any definite statement as to assets and liabilities.

The Bankers' Exchange Bank suspended payment for a few days. The institution is a very small one, with $30,000 capital. There has been a run on the bank which has taken $35,000 from it in three weeks. Cashier Field declared that he had plenty of ready money in the vault, but preferred to await the Bank Examiner's advice before making further payments.

Commercial Bank at Selma.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 30.—The Commercial Bank of Selma, Ala., failed to open its doors this morning. The Commercial Bank was established in 1880 and has a paid-up capital of $300,000 and undivided profits of $50,000. New York correspondent, American Exchange National; Chicago correspondent, First National. There are two other banks in Selma, one a very small concern; the other is the City National Bank, which is regarded as the most substantial financial institution of the State.

New York, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The failure of the Commercial Bank of Selma, Ala., is believed to be partly due to the action of New York banks, to whom the defunct institution owes fully $450,000, in refusing to extend loans, and insisting upon immediate settlement. Cashier Edward Burns of the American Exchange National Bank said: "The Commercial Bank was our correspondent in Selma. The bank owes us money, as it also owes to fully eight or nine other banks in this city. I do not think that $450,000 is an overestimate of the money due New York banks by the suspended institution."

Big Iron Firm to Dissolve.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Dec. 30.—George T. Murdock has been appointed receiver for Witherbee, Sherman & Co., upon application of members of the firm, who desire a partition and sale of the property. The firm is in no financial difficulty and has no indebtedness. The partnership expired by limitation in September. The property, consisting of extensive iron ore mines and furnaces at Port Henry, is valued at from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

J. C. Lee, Hotelkeeper, Assigns.

Gouverneur, N. Y., Dec. 30.—James C. Lee, proprietor of the Edgewood Hotel at Star Lake, in the Adirondacks, and largely interested in several other ventures, made an assignment today. The liabilities will be heavy. Mr. Lee owned property in Denver and Buffalo and at Murray Hill Park, the new resort on the St. Lawrence. All of Mrs. Lee's property goes with that of her husband for the benefit of the creditors.

To Sell Burlington Street Railway.

Burlington, Ia., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The American Loan and Trust company of New York has brought suit to foreclose on the first mortgage bonds in the sum of $300,000 on the Burlington Electric Street railway, together with 6 per cent interest unpaid since July, 1895.

Local capitalists have been buying up the bonds at low figures and will bid in the property for reorganization.

G. A. Bahn Assigns.

Austin, Tex., Dec. 30.—G. A. Bahn, jeweler, made an assignment this morning, naming preferred creditors to the amount of $30,000, of which $5,000 is due Eastern creditors and balance is distributed here, three National banks being caught for some $10,000. The Eastern creditors are secured by real estate to the full amount.

Receiver for Rockford Woolen Mills.

Rockford, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Proceedings were begun in the Circuit Court today to foreclose a trust deed for $20,000 given by the Rockford Woolen Mills company in 1890 to secure bonds. The defunct Second National Bank held $12,000 of the bonds. The appointment of a receiver is asked.

Smith & Calkins Closed by the Sheriff.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The gents' furnishing goods store of Smith & Calkins was closed by the Sheriff today on judgment execution in favor of Henry J. Calkins for $6,100. Assets, $7,000; liabilities, $10,490.

Charles G. Ross Assigns.

New York, Dec. 30.—Charles G. Ross, surviving partner of Charles G. Ross & Co., dry goods and commission merchant, has assigned to John C. Hay, without preferences. The amount involved is reported to be about $50,000.

Everett's Hotel Closed.

Everett's Hotel, between Vesey and Barclay streets, one of the oldest in the city, was closed today. Its proprietor, Samuel H. Everett, has been in financial trouble for some time.

Levin Bros. Fail for $80,000.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 30.—Levin Bros., grocers, operating two stores here and two in Oakland, have failed. Liabilities, $80,000.

Annor Grain Company Goes Down.

West Superior, Wis., Dec. 30.—The Annor Grain company, operating on the Superior Board of Trade, assigned this morning.

James-Jessie Commission Company.

Nevada, Mo., Dec. 30.—The James-Jessie Commission company closed its exchange here today.

J. A. Hutchins Fails for $35,000.

Mason City, Ia., Dec. 30.—J. S. Hutchins of Rockwell has failed. Liabilities, $35,000; assets, $25,000.

ROB THE AUBURN PARK POSTOFFICE.

Safeblowers Secure Stamps Valued at $167 and $12—William Cooney Identified.

The Auburn Park Postoffice, Seventy-ninth and Wright streets, was entered by safeblowers on Tuesday night and $12 and stamps valued at $167 taken. It is believed the burglars were frightened away, for the floor was covered with scattered stamps and papers. The men also overlooked a package containing $200 which lay in a drawer in the safe. Janitor George Chants discovered the burglary when he went to work at 6:20 o'clock yesterday morning. He went at once to the house of Supt. Ryan and the latter notified the police. Word was also sent to the office of Maj. Stuart of the postal inspection department, and Inspector Christian was placed on the case.

Alfred Danielson, who had charge of the elevator in the building at Jefferson and Monroe streets, in which Joseph Spanheimer was robbed on Tuesday afternoon, identified William Cooney, a prisoner at the East Chicago Avenue Police Station, as one of the robbers. He answers exactly the description given by the elevator boy and his companion, who gazed down the barrel of a revolver while Spanheimer was being robbed of his hand satchel containing $512. Spanheimer will be asked to identify the man.

The police have arrested Thomas Kelly and his companions, "Red" Burke and John Whalen, who are alleged to have looted a saloon and grocery store at No. 146 Superior street early yesterday morning. The men are said to have confessed their guilt.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Thousands of cases of rheumatism have been cured by Elmer & Amend's Prescription, No. 2551. All sufferers should try a bottle of same. Gale & Blockl, 44 Monroe-st. and 34 Washington-st., Agts.

Irritation of the throat and hoarseness immediately relieved by "Brown's Bronchial Troches." 25c a box.

Danger of impure water is avoided by 20 drops of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

BROTHERS IN A ROW.

(Continued from first page.)

ing to $25,000, to his brother, but never has been paid. The attachment affects both mills, located at Kaukauna and Batavia. It probably will be a question that the courts will be called upon to decide, especially regarding the name of the company, which, before the sale to William, was called the Kaukauna Paper company.

John Is Protecting Himself.

John Van Nortwick, in explaining his course at Appleton last night, said:

"The action I have taken means the protection of my own personal interests. As to the situation of the affairs of myself and brother I cannot go minutely into details. I will say to begin with, however, that the assignment of the Illinois properties was forced by me for the protection of my own interests. The moneys raised on the combined Lock paper mill and other joint properties of William and John Van Nortwick by mortgages were not applied to the uses of the plants whereon the mortgages were placed, nor did I receive any of such proceeds either for my joint or private interests in any properties.

"Such moneys so raised were applied by William Van Nortwick to his personal enterprises. In other words, I allowed William to use our joint credit to further his individual enterprises, and thus permitted Incumbrances to be placed upon my share of our joint interests without receiving any of the benefits for the liabilities thus assumed.

Time Came to Act.

"When the liquidation of the Atlas Bank of Chicago made inevitable the failure of the Batavia Bank I decided that things had gone far enough and the time had come to protect my own interests at any cost. To that end I forced the assignment of the Western Paper Bag company, owned by William, and the other interests of William and myself owned in Illinois.

"Then I hurried home to make an assignment of my interests in all our joint and my personal Wisconsin properties.

"This assignment would have been made on Tuesday but for delay in arranging for the assignee's bond.

"By thus bringing matters to a crisis before they have gone too far I believe that all our liabilities can be paid and all our Wisconsin properties saved, besides paying in full all the creditors of the bank and all of my liabilities in Illinois.

Purely for Self-Protection.

"I believe that if the projected sale of the Appleton Manufacturing company is consummated we can pay all liabilities and resume business at the bank and all other joint properties in Illinois as well. As to William's private properties I cannot say. In any event the Wisconsin properties in which I am interested are safe, and will continue to run. As to those personal to William, again, I cannot say.

"The assignment today of my interests in the plants mentioned will not close them down for a minute, nor put them as a whole in the hands of a receiver. It is only my personal interests therein that Mr. Baer will take charge of. All action taken by me has been absolutely necessary for self-protection, and has been taken from a purely business standpoint after no alternative was left.

"When the properties are saved and clear they probably will be divided between my brother and myself according to our respective interests, and our affairs conducted separately hereafter."

Fight Full of Danger.

S. W. Stone, cashier of the Atlas National Bank, which had intimate relations with the Van Nortwick firm for many years, and in which the senior Van Nortwick was a large stockholder, said when the old gentleman died in 1890 he left an estate worth between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. The estimates of $5,000,000 Mr. Stone considered too large. The most striking thing about the estate was that it did not have a dollar of debt when it came into the possession of the two sons.

Yesterday an attorney who is concerned in the settlements said that with the most favorable terms there would not be over $1,500,000 left. If the properties were put up at forced sale at the present time, when everything of a material money seems to be a drug on the market they might not bring more than the indebtedness. If the fight between the two brothers has the result of preventing any compromise with the creditors the entire Van Nortwick fortune may be wiped out.

May Force a Collection.

The Equitable Trust company, which was made the assignee of the Van Nortwick bank at Batavia, has a claim of $30,000 against the Western Paper Bag company, which may be forced to collection immediately if the plans for settlement fail.

While the sale of the Appleton Manufacturing company to Albert and George Peck of Geneva was denied yesterday, it was believed in Geneva to be true. For a long time Will-liam Van Nortwick has been eager to get the Pecks into his enterprises, and it is now thought certain that he has succeeded in unloading the Appleton Manufacturing company upon them. That plant is said to be paying satisfactory returns, and a disaster to it would be a serious blow to the Village of Geneva, where the Pecks are largely interested.

Hopkins Denies There's Trouble.

Congressman Hopkins, the attorney for William M. Van Nortwick, when seen by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE at Aurora last night, denied that John S. Van Nortwick had parted ways with his brother, but said he was acting in perfect harmony with him in the settlement of affairs.

The terms of settlement as agreed upon at Chicago were that the firm should be given sixty days in which to raise money to carry the pressing obligations. The clearing-house committee had accepted these terms as wholly satisfactory, and everything was on the way, Mr. Hopkins insisted, for a settlement, which would leave everything intact, without the sacrifice of any of the Van Nortwick properties.

Legal Preliminaries Yet Remain.

All that now remained to be done, Mr. Hopkins further said, was to arrange the legal preliminaries. Depositors in the Batavia Bank could depend on getting their money within the sixty days for which the firm has asked. Mr. Hopkins' law firm at Aurora has taken charge of the case for William M. Van Nortwick, and before Mr. Hopkins' departure for Washington on Friday he hopes to have the legal preliminaries arranged.

The Aurora Congressman, however, was as silent as the grave over the stand taken by John Van Nortwick in attaching the plant of the Western Paper Bag company on Tuesday, which he followed up by his assignment yesterday. He evidently hoped to bring the obstinate brother around by the time the legal documents were ready for signature.

JONES HELD TO THE FEDERAL JURY

United States Commissioner Pickard Acts on Embezzlement Charge.

Benjamin B. Jones was held to the Federal grand jury by United States Commissioner Pickard yesterday for the embezzlement of $19,800 from the National Bank of Illinois. The indictment found against Jones a year ago was defective and a new complaint was taken out against him.

Vice-President William A. Hammond and Cashier Carl Moll of the bank were placed on the stand, but they knew nothing definite of the alleged embezzlement. Ex-Judge Prendergast, representing Jones, cross-examined the witnesses and attempted to lead into the present trouble of the bank, but the Commissioner declined to permit the examination to go beyond the charge against Jones.

Assistant Cashier Kent of the bank testified that Jones was on a vacation in August, 1895, and before his return on Aug. 17 he had discovered a shortage of $19,800 in Jones' accounts.

No defense was made and Jones was held in default of $10,000 bonds.

DIVIDENDS BY CHICAGO BANKS.

Three Financial Houses Announce New Year's Gifts.

The Bankers National Bank yesterday declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent and carried $5,000 to the surplus fund.

The Hyde and Leather National Bank directors met yesterday afternoon and declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, making in all 6 per cent for the year. The directors scrutinized all loans carefully, and in some instances where doubt was expressed they were charged off. They were few in number and small in amount, and they were not sufficient to either affected the dividend rate or cut down the surplus.

The directors of the Bank of Commerce yesterday ordered the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent paid Jan. 11.

WISH A QUICK PAYMENT.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL DIRECTORS ARE MORE EAGER THAN DEPOSITORS.

Interest at the Rate of $1,667 a Day Is Piling Up for the Suspended Concern to Meet, While Delays Continue—By Advancing the First Dividend of 50 Per Cent the Objectionable Charge Will Be Decreased One-Half—What Retards McKeon.

Directors of the National Bank of Illinois are becoming even more anxious than the depositors for the speedy payment of the first dividend of 50 per cent, which has been promised by Controller Eckels as soon as claims can be proved. Feeling confident that the depositors will be paid in full and there will be something left for the stockholders, all out of the assets of the bank without any assessment, the way interest is accumulating, now that its funds are in idleness, fairly takes their breath away.

This item of interest is costing the stockholders $608,789 a year or $1,667 a day. These figures are on the basis of deposits in its last statement, when they amounted to $12,175,796. By the national banking law depositors are entitled to interest at 5 per cent from the day of suspension, if the bank's assets pay out in full and there is anything left. The interest charge comes in ahead of the claim of stockholders on the remaining property.

Benefit for the Depositors.

By the payment of the 50 per cent dividend, the heavy interest charge will be reduced one-half, and will not eat into the crumbs for the stockholders as fast as it does now. In the end the depositors will come out a little ahead by reason of the bank's failure, the interest now being earned being much larger than if the bank were open.

When the directors from the Clearing-House took the memorable action which resulted in the suspension of the National Bank of Illinois the following resolution was attached to the general action in the form of a recommendation. It was written by Lyman J. Gage, and was intended to allay public panic:

"It is the declared opinion of the officers and directors of the bank that its resources are ample to pay all of its liabilities in full, 100 cents on the dollar, and it is the opinion of the committee that adjusted claims against said bank may be considered ample security for loans at 75 per centum of their face value, and in event of liquidation of said bank we will recommend to the associated banks an arrangement whereby such loans may be made available to creditors of said bank, as their convenience may require."

Easiest for Good Customers.

This recommendation has been interpreted by the banks to mean that they would accept the certificates of indebtedness the same as any other collateral, taking into account not only the claim itself, but also the standing and ability to pay of the applicant for a loan. Where the applicant has a good business and would be a desirable customer, he has had less trouble in securing accommodations than if he were not likely to carry a large sum on deposit.

"The cases of the Atlas and the National Bank of Illinois," Mr. Lombard, Chairman of the Clearing-House committee, said yesterday, "are entirely unlike. In the case of the Atlas, the associated banks simply loaned the bank $600,000 to pay off its depositors, taking its assets as security. The bank will pay the interest on the loan out of the assets in our possession. If we paid the depositors of the National Bank of Illinois 75 per cent of their claims in the same way, where would we come out?

Loans Not Promised for Everybody.

"We never promised to loan everybody money on their claims against the National Bank of Illinois. We would not promise to loan everybody money on government bonds. We have taken care of a good many of the old customers of the National Bank of Illinois, as have all the associated banks, taking their claims as collateral, the same as any other collateral money seems to be the business of a customer might not be desirable we have not made the loan. That is all there is to it."

At the First National it was said many loans had been made to depositors in the suspended bank, frequently when the applicant did not open an account. Most of the depositors did not ask for the full 75 per cent. One man, with $65,000 on deposit, asked for only $5,000, as he did not want to pay interest on more.

Reasons for McKeon's Delay.

Receiver McKeon has as yet issued no absolute certificates of claims against the National Bank of Illinois, and will not be liable to do so for some time. This is due to the large foreign business of the institution, and time must be given to permit all the drafts of customers to go through. For instance, the day before the bank suspended a depositor might have turned in a draft on Bremen. It would have been placed to his credit as cash on the supposition that the draft was all right. But if it came back it would have been charged to the depositor's account were the bank open. With too large credit, the receiver must wait a reasonable length of time for protested paper to find its way back before he can issue absolute certificates of indebtedness. Until this is done there probably will be few absolute sales of deposit claims.

PAULSEN SEEKS AN INJUNCTION.

Says a Note for $30,000 in Atlas Bank Assets Is Fraudulent.

A bill for an injunction was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by William A. Paulsen against the Atlas National Bank, in which the court is asked to restrain the bank from disposing of a note for $30,000 which has been the subject of much contention in connection with the failure of the Central Trust and Savings Bank, of which the complainant was President. The court is also asked to restrain W. C. D. Grannis and Charles B. Farwell from disposing of their personal property or real estate or hindering the complainant from collecting damages which he may be awarded as a result of his recent suit for $250,000 against the defendants.

In the bill Paulsen says he believes that notwithstanding all the depositors of the Atlas National Bank are being paid in full it is hopelessly insolvent, and will not pay its depositors from its own funds. He also says that notwithstanding the $30,000 note in question has already been adjudicated upon in the County and Circuit Courts as fraudulent, yet the Atlas National Bank still holds him as indorser on the note.

Paulsen states it is admitted that on the first day of the Atlas Bank's suspension nearly one-half of the capital had been borrowed by two of its directors in defiance of the national banking laws. He also charges that the officers and directors of the defendant bank provided for the payment of the depositors to escape the jurisdiction of the Controller of the Currency, who otherwise might have prosecuted Grannis, Farwell, and Cashier Stone criminally.

"Paulsen seeks to enjoin the Atlas National Bank from doing something which has already been done," S. W. Stone, its cashier, said. "All the assets of this bank have passed into the hands of the Clearing House committee. That note was with the rest, and Paulsen ought to have known it."

TO CONTINUE THE NORTON MILLS.

Judge Horton Grants Discretionary Powers to the Receiver.

Judge Horton yesterday made an order for the receiver for Norton & Co. to continue the business of the concern. The Chicago Title and Trust company as receiver obtained this order on filing a report on the condition of the business. This report shows that the daily output is placed at $4,750 per day, leaving a net profit of $250.

The court was told that the trade of Norton & Co. can be preserved, provided the business continues and the output is sold at the usual figure.

The main business of the firm, it is stated, has been a growth of nearly fifty years, and has

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NOTE—The laws of the Postoffice Department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

UNION PARK LODGE NO. 610, A. F. & A. M.—Robey and Madison streets. Members are requested to assemble at the lodge-room on Friday, Jan. 1, 1897, at 11 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Max Rothmund. By order of the Worshipful Master.
EDWARD E. RATH, Secretary.

GARDEN CITY LODGE No. 141, A. F. & A. M.—Brethren: You are requested to attend the funeral services of our deceased brother, C. Abel, from No. 201 Hinsdale st., on Dec. 31. Will leave lodge-room in carriages at 1 o'clock p. m. to Rosehill Cemetery.
GIL. W. BARNARD, Secretary.
WILL C. ROOD, Master.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY NO. 55, K. T.—Sir Knights are requested to assemble at the asylum on Friday, Jan. 1, at 10:30 a. m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of Sir M. Rothmund. T. L. MILLER, Acting Recorder.

THURSDAY, DEC. 31, 1896.

AT midnight tonight will occur the first inaugural bawl.

THE gold dollar cannot be said to be stable in value when it has recently raised so many mills.

EVICTIONS in Ireland must be getting pretty serious when even the bog land is forced to move.

THE fair sex has just one more day in which to "leap" before the parting gong of 1896 sounds.

A "HOLDUP" in an elevator certainly is a form of high way robbery that must be kept down.

SINCE the Weather Bureau is helpless perhaps one of those debt collectors could make the weather settle.

A BANK director should have a head for figures, but that doesn't mean that he can be merely a figurehead.

SOME of the practical politicians declare that they believe Madden will "win out," but happily that is not "in."

A LAWYER'S hat was sold at auction in Detroit to satisfy a debt. It was probably scheduled as a speaking-tube.

"CUBA must be free or nothing," begins a report from Key West. Well, it seems to be getting pretty close to nothing.

IN spite of contrary reports, there is convincing evidence this morning that Governor-elect Tanner has given his hand away.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND could cooperate more effectually with Gen. Weyler if he would spend the remaining days of his term in Havana.

THE distribution of maps of the United States among the Spanish soldiers will prove valueless in case of war unless the exits are plainly marked.

COUNT UEXCELL was one of the principals in the latest German duel, but it appears it was the other noble that excelled and the Count may not recover.

"DR. BEHRING," the famous Berlin scientist, "has embarked on the matrimonial sea," says a report. This seems to be a new phase of the Behring Sea question.

THE facility with which burglars are "entering residences on the Northwest Side" should cause the northwest side of residences to be better protected in the futture.

IN seeking to jump from the Aldermanic chamber to the United States Senate Madden hopes to break the record, but it appears at present that his "record" will break him.

THE report that Queen Victoria is in failing health proves to be untrue. She is giving point to the remark of a friend of the Prince of Wales that he liked long reigns but objected to a flood.

IF the Chinese Revolutionary Junta which is to be located in Chicago, according to report, means business, it should begin its revolution in the laundry ticket system used by the revolutionists.

THE Duke of Orleans in Paris writes a letter in which he "places the zeal of his family connections at the service of French interests abroad." This may be magnanimous in the Duke, but there is a suspicion that even the family zeal has been squandered.

THE New York stock market yesterday opened lower and active. Local stocks were strong, but sales were not heavy. Sterling rates were unchanged. New York exchange sold at 40 cents premium. Leading speculative produce markets were unsettled and weaker toward the close. As compared with the closing prices of Tuesday May Wheat closed 1 cent lower, corn ⅝ cent lower, oats ⅝ cent lower, rye ½ cent lower, barley steady, flaxseed ⅝ cent lower, January pork and ribs steady, and lard 2½ cents higher.

ENTERPRISING business establishments which distribute calendars at this season of the year should be made to realize the moral responsibility that rests on this seemingly innocuous practice. The burglars' department of a casualty company furnishes a valuable object lesson to those concerns which may have been treating this annual calendar dissipation too lightly. The company in question decorated its calendar with an elaborate illustration of a safe in the throes of robbery, with the various principals represented in alluring colors and dramatic poses. The object apparently was "to impress on the beholder how easy it was to rob a safe and how necessary, therefore, to insure against it. But the chief impression made on two boys when they first saw the gay picture was that a robber's life was distinctly a happy one, and they proceeded to pick out a convenient store and try to get themselves as nearly as possible like moneyed burglars on the calendars. This episode appears to have resulted in nothing more serious than a spanking, but it serves as a warning that more grievous consequences may arise if calendars are permitted to depart from the paths of virtue. If calendars can inspire to safe burglary obviously they can be made to serve the community as moral agents, and to this end their pictorial decorations should be confined to representations of good angels, cupids, cherubim, or some such elevating subjects.

REACHING OUT FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

If that combination of professional office-getters which has succeeded in the last thirty months in filling with its members all the offices in this county is able to elect as United States Senator the man who is alleged to be the leader of a corrupt Council what will it do next to promote its selfish, grasping ends?

There is no uncertainty on that score. Some of the Republican rulers of this county have announced their intentions. The legislation of the General Assembly is to be taken in hand, and no bills are to be passed which have not been marked "approved" by those persons of the 12:45 club who are now working to make Madden Senator.

Does the "machine" propose to do at Springfield what Tammany Hall use to do at Albany? It decided what legislation was best for itself in the City of New York and the Legislature, when it was Democratic, enacted it. Corporations which did not want laws passed which would injure them paid Tammany to prevent their passage and the bills were killed. Corporations which wanted "friendly legislation" paid Tammany therefor and got it for the stipulated amount of boodle.

There is "money" in the control of a Legislature, and "practical politicians" have a high regard for money. It has been learned how much can be made by an Alderman who is on the make.

A well-organized legislative majority could get from timid or greedy corporations sums which would make Aldermen turn green with envy.

Notice has been given that non-political organizations, representing nobody but respectable citizens, need not go to the trouble of drafting useful bills, taking them down to Springfield, and asking for their passage. There may be citizens who may have ideas of their own as to the kind of revenue law which should be adopted. They have been informed that their assistance is not needed.

Whatever is to be done will be done by the Chicago political combination. If it thinks any legislation is needed by the city or county it will attend to the matter, and asks no advice from anybody.

This is not the tone to take. It cannot be said of them, as of Job's friend—"Ye are the people, and wisdom shall die with you." There are others who are not without accurate knowlegde of the needs of the city—who want the civil service law left unmolested and desire some useful measures enacted.

If the Legislature is to be ruled from Club 12:45, in Chicago, it will not be necessary for the corporations which want bills passed or defeated to send agents to Springfield to "see" the individual members. All business of that kind can be transacted at the club's headquarters here.

An organization which proposes to run the House must have the Speaker. Is that one reason why the confederated Chicago politicians are trying to have a man elected to occupy that position who is acceptable to them?

The Cook County "machine" is pulling every string to elect Madden to the United States Senate, but gives no good reasons therefor. It is begging Gov. Tanner to withhold the distribution of offices until the Senatorial contest has been decided. Such action by him could be utilized to create the impression that he was in favor of foisting Madden on the State, and that those members who did not vote for the Aldermanic politician need expect no share in the patronage.

Were Gov. Tanner to act on their behests he would be assisting in the election of Madden by means which would be condemned by universal public sentiment. He would thereby injure his own administration of State affairs by assisting in turning over the control of the Legislature to a narrow-minded, greedy, and unscrupulous combination, whose members care a great deal for themselves and nothing for him except as they can use him for their purposes.

The election of Madden for United States Senator will signify the creation of a Chicago Tammany to boss the city and State with Republican leaders and Democratic auxiliaries, which will dictate the Legislature as absolutely and before long as corruptly as a dishonest combination of Republican and Democratic Aldermen has bossed the Council and despoiled the city. There is no politics in boodling. Republican and Democratic boodlers are as like to one another as links of sausage made of meat from the same dog.

MADDEN'S IMPOLITIC FRIENDS.

There appeared in yesterday's papers a report of the Municipal Voters' League. It specified numerous franchise ordinances passed by the Council since 1890 in the adoption of which a gross disregard of public interests had been shown. Among the ordinances condemned as "entirely without merit, or granted to mere speculators who were to share the proceeds with corrupt members of the Council," were the Metropolitan, Universal, and Ogden Gas, the Chicago Midland, the Compressed Air, and the General Electric.

On Saturday morning the league intends to print another report, showing the official record of each of the retiring members of the Council in connection with the objectionable ordinances mentioned in the first report.

An evening paper states that the officers of the league were "besieged by friends of Martin B. Madden," who wanted to head off what they characterized as a premature publication, calculated to hurt the chances of their candidate.

These fool friends argued that the Aldermanic election does not come off till April; that Madden is not a candidate for any municipal office, but for one which is not within the "jurisdiction" of the league.

Nevertheless the record of Madden will be printed day after tomorrow along with that of the other retiring Aldermen. Why should it not be? Why should the fact that he is a candidate for the Senate warrant the suppression of his Aldermanic record? If it is a good one he is entitled to the benefit of it, in spite of the modesty of his friends. If the record is a bad one the citizens of Illinois and the Republicans of the General Assembly should read it.

It has been stated by Madden's friends as well as by his enemies that he has been a "leader" of the Council for some years. If that be so, then members of the General Assembly who are asked to vote for him have a right to know what the fruits of that leadership have been, so they can know what to expect if he becomes the leader of the United States Senate.

The Municipal Voters' League charges that certain ordinances, which it specifies, were improvidently and wrongfully passed, and that they granted valuable franchises for which the city got nothing or next to nothing. The friends of Madden object to this publication.

That is unwise. They should either show that those ordinances are commendable—if they can—and that the excellence of Madden's "leadership" is shown by the fact that the Council, when guided by him, put through those ordinances; or they should offer to show that Madden was not the "leader" and was not responsible for any wrongdoing, and they should call for the publication of the record to show that their friend was always on the right side.

For some reason they are unwilling to do that. They ask to have his Aldermanic record suppressed. And yet they are pressing him as the Chicago candidate for the Senate. So it is of special importance to know what service or disservice he has rendered Chicago as an Alderman.

Let the record be printed by all means, and when printed let it be studied carefully. If it shows that Madden has been a faithful Alderman, heedful always of the best interests of the city, and striving to protect the city and the people against those who sought to plunder them, so much the better for him.

THE CURRENCY IS A QUESTION OF PRACTICAL POLITICS.

Senator Thurston of Nebraska is quoted as declaring that the only question demanding the attention of the next administration and Congress is that of revenue and that the currency question has passed out of practical politics.

If he said this he ignores two important facts. One of them is that over six million people voted in November for a depreciated currency. Presumptively the six million voters have not changed their minds yet. It is true that over seven million voted for a sound currency, but an unconverted minority of six millions is a menace to the prosperity of the country. It is large enough to disturb cautious men.

In the next place the "endless chain" is still unbroken. Therefore there remain in existence 500 millions of demand notes—greenbacks and Shermans—which must be redeemed in gold on presentation and then reissued to be again redeemed. The government continues to be the purveyor of gold for the merchants and the hoarders.

If several millions of gold are needed to settle adverse balances of trade those who have to ship the gold gather up greenbacks and present them for redemption. If the gold is not forthcoming the credit of the government is destroyed and its artificial currency system of uncovered paper and overvalued silver would collapse.

Senator Thurston knows that there is but one way in which the government can get gold in the event of a serious run which depletes its reserve. That is by the sale for gold of bonds which are not specifically payable in gold. There are six million voters who contended that such sales when made by Cleveland were illegal. If President McKinley had to sell such bonds next year those six million people would charge him with acting illegally. That would not make it any easier to dispose of bonds at a fair price.

So the case stands thus: The government is obliged to furnish gold on demand. It has but one unsatisfactory method of getting gold, and there are six million people who are opposed to a resort to that method or to any method, for they want a collapse of the currency.

If the currency question is not in practical politics, what question is? It is true that at this moment there are no signs of immediate danger. There is a gold reserve of 135 millions, and not many greenbacks are being presented for redemption.

Is Senator Thurston so sure of the future that he will hazard all his worldly possessions on the continuance of the present condition of affairs for three months, six months, or a year?

Supposing the world's wheat crop is an excellent one next year and there is no foreign demand for American wheat; supposing as a consequence the balance of trade should be against the United States and the shipment of a hundred millions of gold became necessary. The Treasury would have to furnish that gold. How would it get more? By "selling bonds in time of peace"?

Suppose a war were to break out in Europe in a few months. Then every government and bank would seek to add to its gold holdings. They would all try to draw on the American stock; American securities would be sent here, sold for greenbacks, and gold drawn out of the Treasury with them and shipped abroad.

The greenbacks thus redeemed would have to be reissued. How would the Treasury get the gold with which to redeem them when presented the next time? More bonds of disputed legality would have to be sold if purchasers could be found for them.

The New York banks hold 90 millions of legal tenders. The Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore banks may hold as much. Supposing these banks were to present for redemption all the greenbacks and Sherman notes they hold, where would the government be? In a state of quasi-bankruptcy.

It will be said the banks would not do that, for whatever would injure the government would injure them. That is true of ordinary times. The banks have helped the Treasury so often that they would be the last to embarrass it. But if they saw the gold reserve dwindling and nothing being done to replenish it they might say that "self-preservation was the first law of nature" and proceed to get what gold they could for what greenbacks they had.

But is it right that it should be in the power of the banks at any moment to force the government to suspend specie payment? What European government is thus at the mercy of corporations created by it? Not one.

More than that. As matters stand now the soundness of the currency, the faithful execution of contracts, and the preservation of credits depend on the man who is President of the United States. The Emperor of Germany or Austria-Hungary, the Queen of England, and the French President have no such power.

If President Cleveland had not sold bonds to get gold there would have been a slump to the 50-cent dollar-basis. Every contract would have been violated. Every savings bank depositor and every other creditor would have been robbed.

If Bryan had been elected he could, even though confronted by a Republican House and Senate, have depreciated the currency and plundered every creditor. He could have done that solely because of the existence of the greenbacks. His refusal to get gold to redeem them with would have brought tumbling to the ground that cardhouse called "the American currency system."

Is it well that the President of a republic should have such power? As long as he does have it the currency question has not passed out of "practical politics." Until Congress has acted the soundness of the currency depends on President McKinley.

In order to avert a possible crash he has only the inadequate means which were at Cleveland's disposal—the sale of bonds.

When the next Congress has settled the revenue question it should either take from the President the power he has regarding the currency by providing for the funding of the greenbacks, or it should give the President more power, so that he will be able to get easily all the gold he may need.

But if Congress adopts the latter policy, the currency will not be safe unless a sound money man is elected President four or eight or twelve years hence. The safest plan is to take no chances, and put the currency on such a footing that even Bryan, if elected President, could do no harm without the cooperation of Congress.

RECORD OF SCIENCE FOR THE YEAR.

The scientific progress of the world during the year now drawing to a close has been notable for one sensational discovery made early in January by Prof. Roentgen of Wurzburg. It has been popularly termed the X ray, or the Roentgen ray, and no more scientific name has yet been applied because its exact characteristics have not been determined by experimenters. The discovery brought together and culminated the experiments of two distinct groups of scientific observers and furnished a new starting point at which all could unite in a new field of observation. One group of scientists for years had been following up and collating the facts of phosphorescence and its continuous manifestation, fluorescence, with conspicuous success, while the other group had been experimenting with gases to determine fixed laws of effects when the gases were excited by electricity of high tension. The greatest achievement in this latter field was made by Prof. Crookes, who, supplementing the work of other physicists, substituted gases for air and brought tube exhaustion to a close approach to perfection. He then changed the form of tubes and the material of the current-carriers, increased and diminished at will the intensity of the electric discharge, and finally placed fluorescent substances in the tubes and succeeded in bringing them to vivid radiance. These advances along parallel but subtly related lines of effort resulted in experiments in 1894 by Prof. Paul Lenard which led him to declare that it was "possible to obtain shadows of objects through optically opaque substances, and to produce an impression of these shadows on photographic plates, which could afterwards be developed and fixed by ordinary photographic process." Two years later Prof. Roentgen repeated Prof. Lenard's experiments with a slight modification, which proved to be the needed medium for wresting from science its great secret.

Prof. Roentgen availed himself of the most advanced results of both groups of independent observers by inclosing a vacuum tube excited by electricity in blackened cardboard treated with barium platinocyanide. This combination of the most nearly perfect method of tube exhaustion with the most advanced manifestation of fluorescence was the happy accident that resulted in the X ray, a cathode beam accompanied by a radiance hitherto unknown, and scarcely to be called any form of light, although of fluorescent and photographic quality. Prof. Roentgen's discovery was the herald of immense activity in the physico-medical world, whose decisive results have been summarized succinctly by the New York Herald in these words:

> The fluorescent screen was among the most remarkable applications of the new discovery, making it possible to use the Roentgen rays not only in surgical cases, in searching for projectiles, foreign bodies, and lines of fracture, but to undertake anatomical and physiological studies and make the diagnosis of internal diseases. The important aid thus given to the surgeon and the doctor is sufficiently obvious. There is another way in which the Roentgen rays connect themselves with physiology and may possibly influence medicine. It is found that if the skin is long exposed to their action it becomes very much irritated—affected with a sort of aggravated sunburning. This suggests the idea that the transmission of the rays through the human body may be not altogether a matter of indifference to internal organs, but may, by long continued action, produce, according to the condition of the part concerned, injurious irritation or salutary stimulation.

In medical science the record of the year shows few great marks of progress excepting the apparently assured success of the antitoxin treatment in diphtheria. This has been given a most exhaustive test and has proved itself an effective opponent of the dread disease. The serum method of treating several diseases has also been developed by expert bacteriologists in the United States, England, and France, but has not reached a plane of convincing success.

Electricity has furnished the most fruitful field for experiment and is constantly adding new wonders to the record of discovery and invention. Most of the successes of the year have been along old lines in developing and broadening the uses to which electricity is already applied. This is due chiefly to the immense sums of money invested in industries depending on electricity. In electric railways alone it is estimated that $700,000,000 is invested, while other large investments include $600,000,000 in electric lighting plants and $100,000,000 in electrical apparatus used in mining. Inventors and experts therefore have found it more remunerative to devote their efforts and experiments to improvements that would be of service to these industries. In electric lighting particularly there is room for vast progress, for, in spite of the best efforts, it has been found impossible in the incandescent electric lamp system to decrease the waste of energy in heat below about 90 per cent. Several inventors claim to have devised methods for producing a practically "cold light," but none has yet been successful enough to warrant general adoption. Cornell College has furnished the most interesting advance in untried fields in experiments with electricity on growing plants. Some astonishingly quick development was produced, but the practical value of the experiments is yet undetermined.

Improvements are being made constantly in the telephone service, especially towards the perfection of "long distance" talking. The most convincing evidence of the progress of the year was given Oct. 9, Chicago day, when four long distance transmitters placed behind large sound-collecting funnels at a point in the line of march carried the cheers and the music to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities in the United States. Even the words of the cheers were recognizable in Eastern cities. In this same connection Edison has developed his kinetoscope of last year into the vitascope of this year. By this process life-size representations are thrown upon a screen and all the vitality of the original except the sounds are reproduced with wonderful fidelity. This invention as yet has served no higher purpose than to be a source of stage amusement, but it gives promise of practical utility in a future development.

In photography a distinct advance has been made by Prof. Lippman, the French physicist, who has obtained permanent colored photographs by the direct action of luminous rays in a single exposure. The color is due to a physical texture produced in the photographic film by the light, and not to any deposited pigment.

In every field of scientific investigation and observation there has been a large number of minor discoveries or improvements on former discoveries, some of which may develop during the coming years into a means of great progress to the race. Several times during the year the world seemed on the verge of the discovery of a practical method of producing a flying machine, but at each experiment some insuperable obstacle to success has interposed. It can be reasonably hoped, perhaps, that this may be one of the notable achievements of 1897, to take rank with some great progress, in embryo yet, in the field of electricity.

SOUTHERN PORT DEFENSES.

THE TRIBUNE has received the following from Gov. Mitchell of Florida:

> In view of the dangers which threaten the defenseless gulf and south Atlantic seaports of the United States, we deem it proper to issue a call for a convention in the interests of the gulf and south Atlantic harbors and their defenses and improvements.
>
> The object of this convention, which will assemble at Tampa, Fla., on the 20th day of January, 1897, is to discuss methods for the proper defense of Southern harbors and also to devise means for their betterment. As loyal citizens of this republic, it behooves us to heed the admonitions of wisdom and endeavor to speedily place our defenseless Southern ports in a condition to protect us from the possible peril of foreign invasion. We beg to extend to you a cordial invitation to attend this convention.

The General Government has already adopted plans for the defense of all the important seaports of the United States. The gulf and South Atlantic harbors are included, along with those on the North Atlantic and the Pacific. The needs of Florida have been looked after, as well as those of other seaboard States.

Work has been begun under those plans. Fortifications are being constructed and high-power guns are being made to arm them with. Therefore it is hardly necessary to hold a convention to consider exclusively the question of South Atlantic and gulf defenses.

The ports in those sections have been allotted their share of the money that has been appropriated. They are not entitled to any more. Some money has been expended already in accordance with the plans of the Military Board. Some of it has been paid out on the newly completed fortifications at Pensacola, a Florida city. Some has been used at New Orleans, Charleston, and some other Southern points where there is deep water.

Florida will be taken care of by the General Government. As fast as the necessary money is appropriated by Congress it will be expended there and at other coast points as far north as Portland.

If the Governor is doubtful as to the safety of Florida seacoast cities in the event of an immediate war with Spain, he should bear in mind that the effective protection of the coasts is at present at Fortress Monroe. It consists of a fleet of twenty warships, armed with high-power guns, under the command of an American Admiral.

If that fleet were to take the offensive no Spanish warships would venture near the American coasts. Those ships would not be able to protect Cuba or themselves. The American vessels would sweep around the island and gather them in. Any Spanish ships which might make their appearance in American ports would have surrendered first.

THE TRIBUNE does not see that any good can be accomplished in this exclusively Southern coast defense association. As for the "betterment of South Atlantic and gulf harbors," which is the other topic to be considered, Congress has done a great deal already. It has expended millions on those "betterments," and has often done so foolishly. It should be checked in its extravagance and not urged to spend more on ports and rivers which never will have any commerce.

SIG. RACINI is a living although incarcerated example of the melancholy fact that a man can be too much of a genius for his own peace of mind. Racini is a popular baritone of Venezuela, and scored such a hit in the opera "Ernani" at Caracas that the audience insisted on an encore of a certain aria. The baritone pleaded that he was too tired to respond and refused to come out, and the announcement appears to have precipitated something like a riot. The police were called in, Racini was arrested, the audience was given its money back, and the opera came to an abrupt termination. This is a "Venesuela incident" of an entirely novel character. An audience that appreciates so little the amenities of life as to try to force a tired artist to respond to an encore seems to be unworthy of the beneficent protection of the Monroe doctrine. These people should not be provided with artists, but phonographs. What they want is quantity and plenty of it, and no baritone who knows how to sing should risk appearing in Caracas unless under Marquis of Queensbury rules, strictly observed. Sig. Racini in the meantime will be able to ponder over his fatal gift of song and the fatal gift of persistence possessed by his auditors. When he gets out of jail he should insist on the presence of a Board of Arbitration before venturing again on the stage.

Reform Work for the South to Do.

The Galveston (Tex.) News notes the facts that a mob of white men attacked negro laborers employed in a saw-mill at Canfield, Ark., a few nights ago, shot twenty of them, and left the wounded men without attention all night; that a similar assault was made on negroes in Frostville, Ark., on another night—nine of them were shot, and none of the murderers were arrested; and that the editor of a weekly newspaper, published at Ashland, Ala., while sitting in his home one evening recently, was shot dead by an assassin who fired through the window, because he had made war in his paper on certain lawless gangs that have been operating in the country. The News says that the American people sympathize very deeply with the Armenians and with the Cubans, which it considers all right; that they are moved with an ardent desire to suppress the cruelty of the Kurd and of the Spaniard, which it also considers all right. But it holds that their first duty is to prevent the brutalities that are perpetrated in their own land, and it thus forcibly applies the obligation of which it speaks:

> There are evidently some scaly Kurds in Arkansas. Why not demand of the Governor some much needed reforms? Alabama has some assassins quite as black in the heart and as dangerous as those who are said to have slain Maceo. Why not begin the great work of humanity and justice at home? After we have put down our armed clans of midnight murderers, our Kurds and Macheterros, if you please, it will then be time enough to test our powers on the outlaws of foreign lands.

IT is estimated that the people of London drink 1,400 tons of mud in one year. This is hard to swallow.

SOME idea can be formed now of the number of banks that would have got tired and lain down if the election had gone the other way.

SIR HENRY IRVING is suffering from a sprained knee and a temporarily debilitated box office.

NOT only is the Turk acting with disagreeable obstinacy, but the unspeakable Addicks has bobbed up again.

TO THE witnesses in the Colliander case: Take good care of yourselves.

BOSTON pronounces ex-Queen Lilliuokalani a woman of refinement, education, and culture. A necessity arises, therefore, for a revision of public opinion concerning Lilliuokalani—or Boston.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN appears to be reduced to abject poverty. He has nothing left that he can put up except his dukes.

SECRETARY HERBERT'S Texas fever refuses to yield to treatment.

A WEST VIRGINIA man the other day drank twenty-seven bottles of cinnamon extract and then died—which was the most sensible and logical thing he could do.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Weather Went Back on Him.

"I am sorry to hear that Allwuhl, the clothing merchant, has failed in business. How did it happen?"

"Overconfidence. He brought on a carload of ear-muffs."

Unkind Intimation.

"My child," said the old herring to the young herring, by way of parting advice, "the whole ocean is before you, but don't go too near those canneries along the coast of Maine unless you want to be taken for a sardine."

PERSONALS.

Doubtless the oldest active editor in the East is Charles W. Palfray of the Salem (Mass.) Register. He is now 83 years of age.

In his history of the Coldstream Guards, just published, Col. Ross narrates how the regiment's pet dog Toby amused himself by chasing the enemy's cannonballs as they went rolling over the battlefield of Alma.

Gerald Du Maurier is quoted as saying that his father invariably pronounced the name Svengali "with the accent on the first syllable." The learned editor of the New York Sun, fresh from his summer in Russia, says that this is in accordance with the usual method of pronouncing Slavic names.

Cecil Rhodes' house which was burned contained a number of highly interesting relics, among them Lobengula's rifle, the famous silver elephant found in the ashes of Buluwayo, and the Matabele chief's drinking cup, which held two quarts. Valuable antique Dutch furniture and old tapestries were the choice articles of the household furnishings.

J. H. Myers, the inventor of the ballot machine, has written an open letter, complaining that he is having the usual hard luck of inventors. The company which manufactured the machine has recently sold out to a new concern. Mr. Myers is no longer President, and his name has been dropped from the company, which is now known as the American Ballot Machine company.

In her book of Irish beauties Mrs. Gerard quotes Gladstone's story of the surpassing charms of Mrs. Dillon, who kept a furnishing goods store on a fashionable street in Dublin. One day the beautiful Duchess of Rutland, the Viceroy's wife, drove up in a grand carriage, went into the shop, and looking hard at Mrs. Dillon, who was behind the counter, said: "Yes, you are the most beautiful woman in three kingdoms!" She then immediately left the shop. It was conjugal jealousy, excited by the Duke's praise of the fair Irishwoman, that occasioned the visit.

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What the Greenback Endless Chain Costs the Taxpayers.

The principal argument against the retirement of the greenbacks is that they save to the government the interest on $346,000,000 of bonds. The Controller of the Currency in his recent report controverts this proposition and shows that as an economical proposition it would have been cheaper for the government if it had issued bonds for the full amount of the outstanding greenbacks in 1870, called them in, and canceled them. If that had been done the cost to the present time would have been in round figures, counting principal and interest, $742,000,000, whereas the cost and liability of maintaining the redemption of the notes has been, in principal and interest, $1,100,000,000, showing a difference of over $300,000,000 in favor of paying off and canceling the greenbacks in 1879, when specie payments were resumed. This does not make any account of the cost of maintaining the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and of keeping the notes in good condition. It may be said that a part of the money obtned from the later issues of bonds has been used to pay current expenses of the government and is therefore not chargeable to the cost of greenback redemption. On the other hand, it is reasonably certain that but for the greenbacks no new issues of bonds would have been made. They could not have been made without new legislation. The government would have worked along somehow without borrowing. Bond issues for current expenses would not have been tolerated. Congress would have been compelled to cut down current expenses or to increase current income. It might have made some small temporary loan when the deficit first showed itself, but it would not have issued bonds running a long term of years to meet a temporary deficit. Public opinion would not have tolerated such waste. —New York Post.

The "Hearings" of Selfish Interests.

New York Post (free trade): The "hearings" of persons representing or wishing to represent protected industries begin again today at Washington. These hearings are probably the greatest scandal connected with the whole tariff system. There is hardly a rule of evidence or of good morals which they do not violate. In the first place, the witnesses are not examined on oath, so that they can make any statement, however false or reckless, without fear of penal consequences, and nevertheless the object of these hearings is to furnish a basis for legislation. In the next place, they are interested witnesses; that is, they have a strong pecuniary interest in the effect they produce on the mind of the committee. In other words, a well-told lie or exaggeration may bring them great wealth. In the third place, they are examined in the absence of the opposing party. The consumers, whose interest it is that the protectionists should not get what they want, are not represented at all. It may be said they might be represented if they chose, but few consumers have a direct interest in the tariff. The possible effect on prices is in each individual case too small to warrant the expense of going to Washington and staying there, and the vexation of appearing before a hostile committee to be worried and browbeaten by the high tariff men. This fact alone ought to make the committees an investigating committee acting solely in behalf of the country at large. This the committee never is. It sits, not to ascertain whether a manufacturer ought to have any protection at all, or to inquire into his reasons by the methods of a hostile or suspicious cross-examiner, but as friendly patrons to take his own account of the amount of protection he desires.

A Calamity Howling Pop Crank.

Iowa College, at Grinnell, in that State, seems to be a breeding place for all sorts of wild ideas. A few years ago Prof. Herron of that institution was traveling about the country representing that the Nation was on the verge of ruin and could only be saved by having "the State" take control of everything and introduce the millennium. Herron has disappeared from view, but the President of the college, Dr. Gates, has now taken up the same line of talk. He recently made an address to the Young Men's Christian Association at Des Moines, in which he told his hearers that civilization is going to the dogs; that wealth and the "plutocrats" override the masses; and that there is no longer a fighting chance for a young fellow in this nineteenth century civilization. Like most such addresses, there was hardly anything definite in the way of complaint or of remedy. The most specific criticism was a complaint that Coxey was not allowed to address Congress, the speaker apparently being ignorant that this crank was invited to appear before the proper committees and make his ideas known. The Iowa newspapers are deservedly severe in their comments on this outbreak of Dr. Gates. One of them, for example, asks him what he could do to make every one happy if he were in Congress or were President, and tells him that "we have enough of the dissatisfied and enough of the agitator for impossible idealism now." Burke made a remark which applies as well to men of the Herron and Gates type as though it were said now:

> "A clamor made merely for the purpose of rendering the people discontented without an endeavor to give them a practical remedy is indeed one of the worst acts of sedition."

No Track-Laying There in '96.

Not a mile of railroad track was laid this year in Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Massachusetts, New Hamshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and only one mile in Kansas.

LIVE TOPICS OF TODAY

Mrs. Catherine Christine McDonald of Brooklyn is one of the very few, if not the only blind woman in this country who owns and personally manages a large wholesale business. She is a dealer in pianos, organs and other musical instruments, and in her stock, and in her own business management, is her appearance Mrs. McDonald is a well-preserved woman of about 50. Her hair is iron gray and she wears smoked spectacles. One morning her son, the styes would never think her blind. Even though she carries a stick, she walking rules she has not the appearance of feeling her way, but uses it as a support a weak ankle or some slight infirmity. Mrs. McDonald's home is quite on the other side of Brooklyn from her store, and she always makes the trip unattended back and forth, as she does on all other occasions. Indeed, she has never found it necessary to have a guide. She reads and writes with the greatest ease both German and English. Her penmanship is unusually distinct, although she seldoms writes anything beyond her signature. Instead she uses a typewriter. She is regular in her habits, has a large circle of intimate friends whom she visits quite frequently, and is a devoted church member. She has since early childhood been noted for her charity, and has since her husband's death, fourteen years ago, given the greater part of her earnings to charities for the blind.

Catherine Christine McDonald.

* * *

Not all the Kansas farmers are pleased with the men who were voted into office in that State last November, as was shown by a letter received by W. T. Bland of Atchison District Judge-elect, from a rural client asking Mr. Bland, please, to tell him when the Judge-elect learned to write, "I want to send my boy to school," the farmer wrote, "and I'm afraid he might hit on the same school you went to." That there is a sense of respect in Kansas for persons possessing the ability to write appears from the action of Gov. Morrill, who pardoned a convict, Hartwell P. Heath, sentenced from Emporia for getting money on false pretenses, on recognition of Heath's having written the annual report of the penitentiary in which he was confined. The report treated of its management in a very kindly spirit.

* * *

According to a Topeka dispatch, the Hon. B. Johnson of Mound Valley, a Populist member of the next Kansas House of Representatives, is the author of the following letter, which is on file in the office of the Secretary of State:

> December 19, 1896.—to hon. secretry of state topeka, Kans.: I was elected representative of the 26 distrecte and I have not reseede cosy certifecait of election from you cosnsider to me. please send me one or state the cosnss with respectfully youres.

This spelling is regarded by some superstitious persons in Kansas as peculiar and original, and it certainly has an air of originality, if not of distinction.

* * *

The Philadelphia Press (Rep.) is a bit wrathy over the "excessive" tariff rates proposed by the Wool-Growers' Association. "It excites prejudice," it says, "and creates a feeling that the friends of the protective policy are not rational and judicious. Other interests that are to be heard should not make the mistake of the wool-growers, but should go to the committee with a well-digested claim which is founded upon present conditions and which can be sustained upon clear and incontestable grounds. Low prices are prevailing everywhere, and rates should be adjusted to the present situation."

* * *

United States officers of Salem and Portland, in Oregon, did not relish a recent duty they were called upon to perform, involving the arrest of a young woman of Salem who had sent out a man dressed in women's clothes to meet a man who had written to her mother asking the mother to meet him. The daughter had instructed her emissary to thrash the fellow who was trying to get her mother to meet him, and the thrashing was done. The man who was beaten entered complaint against the girl. The opinion of the officers as men was that he should have "taken his medicine."

* * *

The Indianapolis Sentinel tells a story of a little girl whose parents gave her a tricycle, though she had been praying for a bicycle. She seemed the least bit disappointed when she saw it, but said nothing. Most of the day was spent in wheeling about near the house, but when it was time for her to go to bed at night her parents were somewhat startled to hear her begin her prayer as follows: "O Lord, don't you know the difference between a bicycle and a tricycle?"

* * *

How many people in the United States are aware that there is one United States penitentiary in all of the United States? Federal prisoners have almost invariably been taken to this or that State penitentiary. At Fort Leavenworth is the only prison which is a United States penitentiary, and it is a made-over affair from a military prison, which was originally a lot of quartermasters' warehouses, with a wall built around them. They will accommodate about five hundred and twenty-five prisoners.

* * *

Considerable excitement has been caused at Athens by the publication in the official "Gazette" of a proclamation calling out the reserves and decreeing the immediate formation of a camp of exercise and instruction. The conviction is generally entertained that the King, who has recently returned from Vienna, would not have done this had he not acquired there the knowledge that grave events are imminent in the southeast of Europe.

* * *

Burglars broke into the Standard Theater building, New York, Christm

TOPICS OF TODAY.

Catherine Christine McDonald of ... is one of the very few, if not the ... nd woman in this country who owns ... sonally manages a large mercantile ... She is a dealer in musical instruments, organs, ... stock, and is her own ... business manager. Its ... appearance Mrs. Mc... Donald is a well-pr... served woman of ... about 50. Her hair ... is iron gray and she ... wears smoked spec... tacles. One meets ... her on the street ... would never think he ... blind, for though she ... carries a slender ... walking cane, she has ... not the appearance of ... feeling her way, but ... uses it as if to sup... plement the keenness ... of Donald's home is quite ... ankle or some slight misfortune. ... de of Brooklyn from her store, and ... ays makes the trip, unattended, back ... h, as she does on all other occasions, ... she has never found it necessary to ... guide. She reads and speaks with ... test ease both German and English, ... manship is unusually distinct, al... she seldoms writes anything be... signature. Instead she uses a type... She is regular in her habits, has a ... cle of intimate friends whom she ... uite frequently, and is a devoted ... member. She has since early ... en noted for her charity, and has ... husband's death, fourteen years ... the greater part of her earnings ... ties for the blind.

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... miners on Glacier Creek, Alaska, in... to do a great deal of "burning" this ... r—that is, thaw out the frozen gravel ... ans of fire. The burning commences ... the winter fairly sets in and the ... ms are frozen solid. Wood costs four ... rs per cord at the stump, and often ... twelve dollars for hauling. The gravel ... en out and is stored and washed in the ... s.

* * *

... novel course of college instruction is of... by the Louisiana University, which ... Audubon Sugar School" gives students ... ical and scientific tuition in sugar cult... The course extends over four years ... has become popular with students from ...

* * *

... Italian scientist who has written a book ... Female Crime in Naples" wherein he ... s that there are more women criminals ... aples than in other cities in Italy ob... s that there was little drunkenness ... g them and that their criminal bent ... due mostly to lack of education.

* * *

... a sale of beer in siphons, like aerated ... ers, promises to revolutionize the beer ... business. The deterioration of beer in ... es when a single glass is drawn is ob... obviated by this system.

O'MALLEY GETS A WRIT.

JUDGE GIBBONS WILL HEAR THE ALDERMAN'S CASE THIS MORNING.

Grants Attorney Forrest's Application Late in the Afternoon—Proceeding Will Force State to Show Its Hand—Accused Man Expresses Confidence in the Outcome—Reasserts His Innocence—Declares Colliander Knew Him Well.

Inspector Schaack will be compelled to show his hand this morning in the case of Ald. Thomas J. O'Malley, whom he has charged with murder.

Attorney W. S. Forrest, who is acting in behalf of Ald. O'Malley, appeared before Judge Gibbons late yesterday afternoon and applied for a writ of habeas corpus. The Judge granted the writ, making it returnable before him at 10 o'clock this morning in branch No. 3 of the Criminal Court. The writ, which is directed against Sheriff Foss, had the signature of Ben Bacarach, Mr. Forrest's assistant, attached to it.

This speedy move on the part of the Alderman's counsel had the effect of arousing the police and the attachés of the State's-attorney's office, and messengers were dispatched to all parts of the city late last evening summoning the different witnesses to be on hand promptly at the opening of court. A hard fight is expected by the prosecution and every effort will be made to convince the court that the evidence against O'Malley is sufficiently strong not only to hold him for trial, but to prohibit an acceptance of bail.

O'Malley Is Confident.

Ald. O'Malley was seemingly confident of the result of the habeas corpus proceedings, saying that there is no chance for him to be identified as one of the slayers of Colliander.

"I haven't the slightest fear of the outcome," he said yesterday. "I consider the whole prosecution as preposterous. It will be remembered that Gust Colliander made an ante-mortem statement at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital to the effect that the man who shot him resembled the man who had sold him ball tickets some time before. On the strength of this statement the police arrested 'Eddy' O'Brien and kept him locked up for two weeks, as he was identified as the man who had sold Colliander the ball tickets. The police were unable to produce a witness from Eleventh and Halsted streets, where the shooting occurred, who would identify me. But not a word of this kind did they utter. He gave the police a description of me entirely different in appearance from myself, and, in fact, he never mentioned my name at any time. I can not understand the nature of the testimony that they have against me, but we will all know in a few days.

Effect of the Proceedings.

"That much rests on the result of the habeas corpus proceedings is realized by both sides. Should Ald. O'Malley be remanded to jail his attorneys understand that such an action on the part of the court will be a serious blow to their case. On the other hand, they will secure the main evidence in the possession of the State, which will allow the Alderman to shape his defense intelligently.

"The present object of all habeas corpus proceedings is to inform the court of the character of the evidence against the accused, and let it be decided whether it is sufficiently strong to warrant his being denied of his liberty. It is said that Attorney Forrest, however, will introduce evidence for the defendant if he is permitted.

A peculiar feature of the habeas corpus proceedings may be the calling of Judge Tuley to testify why he wrote the words "no bail" across the face of the indictment. It is claim is made that he was misinformed in regard to the case and that he told O'Malley to bail, for he told me himself that he did not know against whom the indictment was drawn when he wrote 'no bail,' but my client thinks he in prejudiced against him and if I went before Judge Tuley and failed to secure his release he might blame me for it. I believe firmly Judge Tuley is absolutely without prejudice."

Witnesses for the State.

Assistant State's-Attorney Pearson will appear today on behalf of the State. It is believed that at least two witnesses will directly testify that they saw Thomas J. O'Malley discharge a revolver in the police booth. These witnesses are said to be Policeman Michaels and John Heiden, Saloonkeeper William Coughlin will be called to prove that Colliander and Thomas J. O'Malley were engaged in an argument only a few hours previous to the death of the former. Lieut. Loughran of the East Chicago Avenue Police Station brought in a witness last night whose identity was not divulged, but whom it was said, will testify that Ald. O'Malley was present at the shooting. The witness was in the police place a few minutes previous to the affray and stepped to the outside. Suddenly he heard the sound of shots and then, it is said, he will say that he saw Ald. O'Malley come rushing out of the place and run down the street to his own home.

Los Angeles in Seventy-two Hours.

The California Limited, via Santa Fé route. Swift, safe, and luxurious.

FUNERAL OF SAMUEL H. KERFOOT.

The Rev. James S. Stone Conducts the Service in St. James' Church and Interment Is at Graceland.

The funeral of Samuel H. Kerfoot was held in St. James' Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon. The Rev. James S. Stone, pastor of the church, officiated.

The Chicago Historical Society, of which Mr. Kerfoot was one of the founders and a life member, was represented by Edward G. Mason. The Maryland Society, of which he also was a member, was represented by:

William E. Richtie.	Martin Emmerich.
William S. Waples.	R. E. Duvall.
John E. Amos Jr.	Warren G. Purdy.
M. Janar.	Henry W. Price.

The remains were interred at Graceland Cemetery. The pallbearers were:

John P. Ahrens.	Charles C. Yoe.
H. P. Wilkinson.	Holmes Hoge.
Hermann Bens.	George Shoenberger.

The honorary pallbearers were:

Lyman J. Gage.	Henry W. King.
Edward G. Mason.	E. T. Watkins.
Judge R. M. Shepard.	Daniel Goodwin.
Judge A. N. Waterman.	Charles Fleetwood.

James P. Campbell.

James P. Campbell died at his home in Norwood Park yesterday after a short illness. He formerly resided in Chicago, whence he moved to Norwood Park sixteen years ago. He was 60 years old. He left a widow. He was Manager of the Metropolitan Plate-Glass Insurance company. The funeral will take place tomorrow at 2:30 p. m.

Miss Harriet B. Davis.

Miss Harriet B. Davis, Assistant Principal at the Marquette School, died on Tuesday night at the home of her parents, No. 589 Millard avenue, of Bright's disease, aged 31 years. The funeral will be held today at 1 o'clock from the residence. Interment will be at Rosehill.

Horatio Hale.

Clinton, Ont., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—Horatio Hale died here today. He was a graduate of Yale College, ex-President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and one of the highest authorities on the Indian dialects of North America.

TO MILWAUKEE BY ELECTRIC CARS.

New Line from Racine Now Complete and Northwestern Rate of Fare Is Cut in Two.

Racine, Wis., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha electric road, which has been in the course of construction for nearly a year, will be formally opened to the public tomorrow, and it is expected regular trips will be made next week. Yesterday was the first time cars have been run over the system, the trip being merely one of inspection.

The road extends from this city to South Milwaukee, a distance of seventeen miles, where it makes connections with a new addition of the Milwaukee street railway company, forming a continuous route from Racine to Milwaukee.

Mathew Slush, A. W. Bishop, and Mr. Ludlow, all of Mount Clemens, Mich., are the promoters of the new road. These gentlemen have expended many thousands of dollars on the enterprise and will eventually have one of the best electric roads in the country. Heavy rails, the best of copper wire, timber and ballast is used in the construction and now the company has begun ballasting the track with crushed stone, making a rock ballast track the entire length of the line. This is not the promoters' first experience at electric road building, for Messrs. Bishop and Slush are the principal owners of the road extending from Detroit to Mount Clemens, Mich.

The road will be used both for light freight and passenger traffic, but more attention will be paid to the latter. In all probability the freight will be carried at night so as not to interfere with the passenger business. Passengers will be carried from Racine to Milwaukee for forty cents one way, and seventy cents for the round trip. The fare to South Milwaukee will be thirty cents and fifty cents for round trip. These figures are just half of what is charged by the Northwestern road.

I. N. Nelson, formerly superintendent of the electric line at Mount Clemens, is the superintendent of the new road. He took charge yesterday. Three modern passenger cars equipped with vestibules have arrived and will be put on the road tomorrow.

The new company has met considerable opposition from the Northwestern railroad company, and was compelled to build a subway under the Northwestern's tracks at one place. The question of crossing the Northwestern track at South Milwaukee is now in litigation in the courts.

CONDITION OF MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

Mayor Swift Insists They Are in Better Shape than a Year Ago, Though Some Accounts Run Behind.

Mayor Swift insists that the city's finances are in better condition than they were a year ago. The annual reports of the departments will soon be placed before the Mayor, and it will then be possible to ascertain the exact financial condition of the city.

The police, fire, and several other departments, it appears, have kept their expenditures within the appropriation limit. Other departments, it is said, have all run behind. The appropriation for the Bureau of Streets, it is said, is overdrawn over $50,000. The Bureau of Sewers, it is said, has also expended more than its appropriation. The Health Department appropriation, it is said, will show a small balance at the end of the year.

The Civil Service Commission was obliged to get an emergency appropriation of $6,000 in order to carry out its work for the year. The city is indebted to the Board of Election Commissioners to the extent of something over $100,000 for expenses incurred by the elections held during the year. The appropriation for city judgments, which was $500,000, has been overdrawn.

"I do not want to give out any figures until I have heard from every department," said the Mayor.

FERRIS ESTATE IN THE PROBATE COURT

Inventor of the Great Wheel Left $12,000 Liabilities and Few Assets Except Contested Insurance.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Register S. P. Conner today issued letters of administration to Attorney Newton Petrie on the estate of G. W. G. Ferris, the inventor of the Chicago Ferris wheel. Creditors who petitioned for the appointment of an administrator stated that liabilities of Mr. Ferris aggregated $12,000. Of this William Rosenberg, President of the Pittsburg Bank, has a claim for $7,500 and the Atlanta Lumber company of Atlanta, Ga., has a bill for $2,000.

The creditors alleged that the widow of the dead inventor had forfeited her right to act as administratrix, because she and her husband had separated by agreement. They claimed that after her husband's death she ordered household goods valued at over $2,000 and belonging to him to be placed in storage in Canton, O. The creditors learned of the order to ship the goods to Canton and had them stopped on the way.

The assets of the estate outside of life insurance will not amount to much. Mr. Ferris held a $25,000 policy in the Mutual Life Insurance company, but it is claimed payment of this will be contested. Administrator Petrie is chief clerk in the Register's office and gave bond for $50,000.

FINDS BOGUS TAX-COLLECTORS' TRAIL

J. F. Stepina Issues a Notice Warning West-Siders Not to Pay on Receipts Bearing Certain Numbers.

West Town Collector J. F. Stepina has been informed that fraudulent collectors are at work in his division. He has issued a notice to the public in which he says that he will not appoint any deputies until Jan. 10, 1897, and warns all taxpayers against at any time paying money to any one presenting receipts or bills numbered from 1 to 100 and from 101 to 200, as the books containing these receipts are missing and may be in the possession of the bogus deputies.

Church Reception Tomorrow.

The Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble, assisted by the women of Union Park Congregational Church, will hold a reception in the church parlors tomorrow. Present and ex-members of the church and society will attend.

IS AFTER THE GAMBLERS.

GRAND JURY SAID TO HAVE INDICTED DEVOTEES OF THE TIGER.

Poker-Room Operators and Pool-Sellers Reported Securely Caught in the December Dragnet—True Bills to Be Returned Today—State's-Attorney Deneen Urges Action—Chief Badenoch and Detectives Appear Before the Inquisitors.

The December grand jury hit another blow for its reform record by going after gamblers of all sorts yesterday. As a result it is expected the new State's-Attorney, Mr. Deneen, will have the chance straightway of testing the city's power to put down the evil by making some convictions for "examples." The general topic of gambling was taken up by the grand jury at the morning session yesterday and more than two hours was given up to hearing evidence in the matter. It is said seventeen indictments were voted for some of the better known "sports" who were arrested in recent police raids upon poker and pool rooms, and it is expected these indictments will be returned today.

Alleged Poker-Room Indictments.

Those said to have been indicted for being concerned in conducting poker rooms are:

No. 75 Jackson street: Wesley, alias "One Arm" Schimmel, Robert Linsley, F. Washburn, and H. Melville.
No. 46 Fifth avenue: H. Laudiner.
No. 161 Washington street: E. Oswald, clerk of the Nonpareil club.
No. 244 Franklin street: Harry E. Henock and Joseph Harris.
No. 129 La Salle street: Samuel Parker and R. J. McClary.

Alleged Bills for Pool-Selling.

Evidence of selling pools was heard with the result, it is said, of voting indictments against these men:

"Bud" White, No. 125 Dearborn street.
J. E. Woods, No. 170 Madison street.
A. L. Dunn, No. 170 Madison street.
Barney Michaels, No. 98 Randolph street.
Lewis Wheeler, No. 119 Clark street.
Leo Mayer, No. 176 Clark street.
Barney Zacharias, No. 164 Clark street.
David Perry, No. 163 Clark street.

For several days it has been rumored that the grand jury was about to take up the knotty problem of gambling, which so many of its predecessors had grappled with unsuccessfully. It began to look, with the rush of other work and the approaching end of the session, that the pet study for successive juries would have to be recommended to the attention of the next body. However, with the earnest solicitation of Mr. Deneen, who had given his pledge to the police to push the thing along as expeditiously as possible, the matter was made the special order for yesterday.

Badenoch Appeals to the Jurors.

Chief Badenoch and half a dozen of his detectives, who have been most concerned in the gambling raid, put in appearance at the Criminal Court Building bright and early. Assistant State's-Attorney Barnes and the Chief had a conference. Then Detectives Murnane, Weiss, Mahoney, Rowan, and Kipley went before the grand jury with notebooks, and submitted to long examinations. Chief Badenoch also gave his testimony, and made an appeal to the jurors to back up the efforts of the Police Department by vigorous action.

From the start the police had hoped that the alleged pool sellers would not escape an indictment, having been held over to the grand jury by Judge Tuley, sitting as an examining magistrate. The men are all under bond, and were arrested in a general raid Dec. 12. Bonds were furnished in most of the cases by Ald. Powers and ex-Senator "Billy" O'Brien. There was no concealment made by most of the prisoners of their connection with the sale of pools at the time of the raid, as it was thought the police could be whipped out by legal technicalities.

Raid of the Gamblers.

All the men against whom evidence of conducting poker games was lodged were caught by the police in the places where gambling was discovered. The raid came off Dec. 26, and was one of the most exciting in recent years. It was necessary at No. 73 Jackson street to batter the doors in with an improvised ram, and at the other places an entrance was not effected without strategy and threats to force the doors in.

Mr. Deneen was not at his office yesterday, being detained at home by illness. Mr. Lynch, his assistant, who draws up the papers for the grand juries, said this body was exceedingly reserved in its methods of doing business, and he had not been let into any secrets about the indictment of the gamblers.

Assistant State's-Attorney Barnes refused to discuss the situation after the jury had closed its day's labors. He sits in the session and advises the jurors when asked upon points of law.

Chief Badenoch also drew the mantle of mystery about himself and said there was time enough to know what Mr. Deneen might have in view when he set about his task.

Today will be practically the last day of labor for the December grand jury, and it is hinted that still further consideration of the gambling situation may come up before adjournment.

POKER-PLAYING SALOONS TO CLOSE.

Mayor Revokes Licenses on Recommendations of Chief Badenoch.

"The saloonkeepers who persist in permitting poker games to be carried on in their places will lose their licenses," said Chief Badenoch last night. "I have warned them time and again and I am through talking. Gambling in every form must be stopped."

Mayor Swift, upon the recommendation of Chief Badenoch, revoked yesterday the licenses of the following saloonkeepers for allowing poker games in their places:

McCleary and Laubach, No. 206 and No. 128 La Salle street.
Harry E. Henoch, No. 244 Franklin street.
Chris Laundwehr, No. 46 Fifth avenue.
J. J. Madden, No. 445 Clark street.

RECOMMENDS ELEVATION OF TRACKS.

Council Committee Takes Action Touching Portions of the Lake Shore and Pennsylvania Properties.

The Council Committee on Track Elevation yesterday recommended to the Council for passage an ordinance for the elevation of the yard tracks of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Pennsylvania railroad companies between State street and St. Lawrence avenue. The ordinance provides for subways at Sixty-seventh street and South Park avenue and grade crossings at Keith street and St. Lawrence avenue.

The ordinance will be called up for passage at the next meeting of the Council.

Next Monday night the Council will be asked to pass a new ordinance for the elevation of the tracks of the Chicago and Northwestern and the Pan-Handle railroads in Rockwell street between Twelfth and Kinzie streets.

ISSUE A NOTICE TO PROPERTY-OWNERS.

A. B. Perrigo and the Rev. H. McGuire Reiterate Positions on Street Cars in Wabash Avenue.

A. B. Perrigo, President of the Wabash Avenue Improvement and Protective Association, and the Rev. H. McGuire, pastor of St. James' Church, have issued a circular notice to the property-owners in Wabash avenue reiterating opposition to the projects of the Chicago City and the General Electric railroads for franchises in that thoroughfare and asserting that they have no choice between the companies and have not advised any one to sign for either. They deny that the association has sold out or disbanded.

Death of Nicholas Reis.

Nicholas Reis, one of Chicago's old settlers, died last evening at 6 o'clock at his residence, No. 3310 Indiana avenue, from heart trouble. Mr. Reis was known as "Honest Nic." For forty years he was in the saloon business at No. 406 State street. He was a member of several secret societies and was also prominent in the Sons of Chicago Association. Funeral arrangements have not yet been completed.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

NINETY DAYS EACH FOR CONTEMPT.

Charles E. Pratt and Harris Bennett Sent to Jail for Making Straw Bonds.

Judge Brentano yesterday committed Charles E. Pratt and Harris Bennett to the County Jail for ninety days each for contempt of court. Their offense was securing the release of O. V. Cornell, alias "Orrie" Fox, alias "Race-Horse Jack," from jail upon straw bonds. The men scheduled property at ten times its value and part of it heavily mortgaged. They may be indicted in addition for perjury.

Cornell, W. H. McNutt of this city, and B. C. W. Evans of Butte City, Mont., were indicted some weeks ago for an alleged mine swindle. Judge Brentano scored the men vigorously, and told the attorney he would expect him to return Cornell on his forfeited bonds. Both men acknowledged they had signed the bonds for a consideration.

Later in the day McNutt came before Judge Tuthill suing out a habeas corpus on the ground he was not George H. Linn, for whom he said he had been mistaken. He was arrested two weeks ago upon evidence of Mr. Leib, who thought he recognized him as the man who had assisted in "bilking" him on the gold mining deal. The real estate man said at the time of the "deal" several months ago he wore a full beard. Witnesses swore McNutt had not worn a beard in ten years, and Judge Tuthill gave him his liberty.

McNutt said he did not known George H. Linn and never saw A. S. Leib in his life until the day he was arrested. McNutt said his occupation is that of an electrician, but he had been keeping a restaurant on Sixty-third street of late.

He acknowledged he had signed a few bonds in the Criminal Court at the request of Attorney Bisbee, and that these bonds had been forfeited. He said he merely signed them as a matter of accommodation and got nothing for doing it and paid no further attention to the cases.

WORK OF THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Supt. McDonald Reports to Commissioner of Public Works Downey for the Year 1896.

Supt. McDonald of the Street Department in his annual report submitted to Commissioner of Public Works Downey yesterday indicates that more work has been accomplished by this branch of municipal industry than in any other year.

A summary of the streets improved during the year 1896 by special assessment shows that a total of 82.55 miles has been covered by the steam roller and shovel. The sum of $2,119,111, derived from special assessments, was expended in this work.

A table showing the nature of the improvement, the number of miles covered, and the cost of material and labor was prepared by Supt. McDonald and is as follows:

	Miles.	Cost.
Asphalt	16.91	$ 678,817
Brick	4.38	163,344
Cedar	43.50	870,017
Granite	3.55	182,315
Macadam	13.52	260,028
Oak blocks	.02	678
Curb and fill	.15	1,561
Stone curb	.12	1,648
Curb	.10	900
Total	82.35	$2,119,111

The amount of repaving done by the division foreman in repairing improved streets and replacing pavements where openings were made on account of street permits was 302,258 square yards.

During the year 150.84 miles of plank sidewalks, 82.75 miles of concrete walk, and 3.03 miles of stone walk were constructed, making a total of 236.60 miles.

A total of 971 miles of unimproved streets was ditched and graded by the department, and $75,696.33 was expended for material on improved streets.

"GYPSY" HAS A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

Badenoch's Ban on Electrocution and the Coliseum Management's Veto Leave Harris at a Loss.

"Gypsy," the man-killing elephant, whose electrocution was set for tomorrow at Tattersall's, is still in her traveling cage on the Panhandle tracks at Rockwell street, and the electrocution has been indefinitely postponed.

Chief of Police Badenoch refused to give his sanction to the killing on the ground of danger to the spectators who were expected ot repay W. H. Harris, the vicious animal's owner, for his loss.

The veto of Chief Badenoch did not end the matter. Harris thought to obviate the Chief's objection by having the execution in a building more convenient and safer. He opened negotiations with the management of the Coliseum, and thought, for a time, the animal could be killed there. He secured the promise of the cooperation of Animal Keeper Swenig of Lincoln Park and Ariington, the former trainer for the Barnum shows, in the work of putting "Gypsy" to sleep with endangering the lives of those whom morbid curiosity was expected to attract, but at the last moment the Coliseum people said they did not care to close a contract on the ground that a show of this character would injure the house far more than the receipts would pay.

Harris is now at a loss to know what to do with the animal. He spent yesterday trying to devise means of getting her off his hands.

GLASS MEN CONCLUDE THEIR LABORS.

Final Day Brings No Modification of the Concessions Granted Jobbers in the Matter of Rebates.

The men representing the big glass interests of the country, after sessions at the Auditorium Hotel for two days, finished their labors yesterday and went home. Nothing of importance was added yesterday to the results of the day before.

While all agree the results of the meetings were generally satisfactory to both jobbers and manufacturers, it is known and admitted that the jobbers won every contested point of importance, and that the manufacturers were forced to back out as gracefully as possible from the position taken after the Columbus meeting. The system of rebates was adjusted to the entire satisfaction of the jobbers, both large and small. There was some dissatisfaction expressed when the result was first announced, but the discussion of yesterday cleared up the atmosphere.

The proposition to do away with the brokers' or manufacturers' agents was not acted upon. Frederick Fox of Chicago, who practically has control of that branch of the trade in this country, says the brokers have no fear of the result.

Men who are in position to know say the price of window glass is sure to go up at once as the result of the rebate agreement, and that the advance will take place within a few days after the first of the new year.

DEAF MUTES IN A WILD WEST SHOW.

Pas-a-Pas Club Announces a Unique Entertainment at Its Hall This Evening.

The Pas-a-Pas club will give a "Wild West Show" this evening at No. 82 East Lake street. The unique program of the deaf mutes is thus announced:

There will be a council fire kindled on the Sleep of the 31st Sun, Beaver Moon, after which there will be a squaw dance, war paint, war hop, scalplock, heap much fun. Paleface massacred on sight. Live animals running at large. Many battles fought under the sun, moon, and stars.

CHARACTERS.

Buffalo Bill	John R. Cotton
Chief Black Hawk	F. Kaufman
Tall Bull	C. Hartung
Cheyenne	A. Olson
Tiamath	W. La Motte
Chipaw	M. Schutter
Wyandota	W. Klack

So come and be sure you are provided with Beaver Moon. New Moon Rises at 9:30 p. m. Hot Dog Soup and Snake Rolls after midnight.

Diamond Match Affairs.

Owners of Diamond Match stock, who will sell within a few days, may receive a written guarantee from responsible parties that in case the stock sells four months from date above present selling price, they shall be paid the difference four months from date. This is an unusual opportunity to secure one's self against further depreciation while holding a guarantee of gains should the stock sell higher four months from date. Wire or write to Louis Lombard, broker, Imperial Hotel, New York.

DIES AS FAMILY STARVES

MARTIN SHUTARSKI KILLED CARRYING CRUSTS TO HIS BABIES.

Struck Down by a Lake Shore Suburban Train While Out Hunting for Work and for Scraps of Food for His Famishing Wife and Children—Pathetic Story of the Mother's Trials in Identifying Her Husband's Body.

Martin Shutarski, No. 8706 Houston avenue, South Chicago, while searching for employment yesterday morning was struck by a Lake Shore suburban train at Eighty-seventh street and instantly killed. The remains were removed to Rolston's Hyde Park undertaking establishment.

At Shutarski's home his wife and three young children spent the morning waiting for him to return with news of his quest for work. There was no food in the house and none of the family had partaken of nourishment since Tuesday noon. Usually, when Shutarski returned from his daily tramp in search of employment he picked up crusts of bread and other edible scraps which he brought home to the family. They were depending on these for their luncheon yesterday.

Noon passed, but Shutarski did not return, and the family was beginning to hope that he had found work when a policeman called at the place and abruptly announced that the head of the family had been killed. He gave Mrs. Shutarski the address of the undertaking establishment and then left.

Leaving her younger children with neighbors Mrs. Shutarski set out with her 5-year-old son to identify her husband's body. She boarded the nearest down-town car, and when the conductor demanded her fare she tried to explain to him in Polish that she had no money. The conductor was unable to understand her pitiful story and mother and son were put off the car.

They walked along almost exhausted until another car approached and then boarded it. This time when the conductor demanded their fare the son explained in English that they had no money. They were again put off only to get on the next car, where they met the same treatment.

A conductor on one of the cars finally took pity on mother and child and allowed them to rides to their destination. After identifying the body Mrs. Shutarski repeated her story of her destitution to the Hyde Park police. She returned to her home with some change given her by an employé in the undertaking rooms.

Shutarski was 35 years old. Since his arrival in this country he has been doing any kind of work he was able to secure. He had been out of employment for almost a year. When the body was examined by the police several crusts of bread were found in the coat pocket. Shutarski evidently had gathered them with the intention of taking them home to his family.

Besides the younger children who have been depending on their parents for support there are two older sons, one of whom is employed by the Hammond Packing company. The other is 17 years old and is at present out of employment. When he had a situation several weeks ago the family depended entirely upon him for support.

Mrs. Shutarski says that her older son has refused to aid the family in its distress.

EVILS OF UNEQUAL REPRESENTATION.

Exemplified in the Case of Minnesota and South Carolina — Proposed Solution of the Question.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 27.—[Editor New York Sun.]—I am reminded by some recent reading in the newspapers that it is about time to ask the question so often asked before—to-wit: Where are the voters of the South? Comparing two States, Minnesota and South Carolina, having the same number of Congressional districts, we find the following figures electing the present Congress:

	Minnesota. Population.	Vote cast.	South Carolina. Population.	Vote cast.
1	185,584	28,069	134,269	9,631
2	188,480	43,030	151,220	5,973
3	187,215	39,580	152,000	7,105
4	186,533	39,382	198,160	11,196
5	185,294	42,074	141,750	9,086

MAY ROW THE BADGERS.

PENNSYLVANIA ANXIOUS TO MEET WISCONSIN AT PHILADELPHIA.

Annapolis "Middies" Will Compete with the Red and Blue at Annapolis in May—All the Philadelphia Crews Will Take Part in the Regattas Near New York—Madison Eight Will Probably Accept the Offer of the Quaker Oarsmen.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The future sailors of the United States navy and the oarsmen of the University of Pennsylvania will meet at Annapolis next year on the Severn River. The "middies" want the race to take place May 29, and the date suggested by the Naval Academy will doubtless be accepted.

Chairman Reath is anxious to give the regular crew all the practice possible before the big event at Poughkeepsie, so the regular 'varsity eight will be sent to Annapolis.

The length of the course has not as yet been definitely decided, but it is probable there will be a compromise and a three-mile course agreed upon. Pennsylvania will have the same number of crews as last year—'varsity, 'varsity freshmen, and college freshmen. Both the 'varsity and 'varsity freshmen crews will enter the big regattas near New York Decoration day.

The Champion Yara Yara eight of the University of Wisconsin, which came near distancing the Yale freshmen on Lake Saloonstall last spring, is said to be anxious to get on a race with one of the 'varsity crews in the East. Chairman Reath said yesterday that Pennsylvania would gladly row them in Philadelphia in May or early in June before the 'varsity crew leaves for Poughkeepsie.

"We can offer no financial inducements," said Mr. Reath, "as there would be no revenue derived from such a race, but we will row them any distance they desire.

"I should like to see the race brought off on the Schuylkill. The Schuylkill course is not straightaway by any means, but there are no more turns than in the course from Putney to Mortlake, where the Oxford and Cambridge crews meet each year.

"It would be a race in which the skill of the coxswains would figure in a considerable degree."

It is considered probable that Wisconsin will accept Pennsylvania's offer. The Westerners would like to row in the big race at Poughkeepsie, but it is said that Cornell and Harvard are opposed to their entering.

Coach Ellis Ward will arrive on Jan. 5 and the candidates for the university crews will start training in the tank and on the machines at once.

ARRANGE A MOTOCYCLE CONTEST.

"Horseless Carriages" to Race Previous to Six-Day Events.

Arrangements were perfected yesterday between C. G. Reed and the Chicago Cycle Racing Association whereby a motor-cycle contest will be held in Tattersall's on Feb. 21. Reed represents locally a number of "horseless carriage" makers and is confident the machines he represents can witnout difficulty be operated successfully on the track which is planned for the six-day cycle race.

Mr. Reed will enter six machines. Among them will be both gas and electrically driven models. They will be the swiftest of more than twenty mechanically propelled vehicles. The Duryea wagon, which captured the first favor in the English autocar race from London to Brighton last month, will be a competitor in the Tattersall's contest.

Not more than two vehicles will be permitted on the track at a time, as the speedway will not be wide enough for more.

In all probability the autocar races will be ten miles long. The vehicles making the best time will run in a final race of five miles in length. The motor-cycle races will be run on the Sunday night upon which the bicycle race starts and the automobiles will occupy the track between the hours of 8 and 12 o'clock in the evening. The long distance riders will start at 12:55 o'clock on Monday morning, Feb. 22.

TANDEM TEAMS READY TO SCORCH.

New Year's Day Run to Pullman by South Side Cyclists.

Silver disks, suitably inscribed, will be given as souvenirs to those arriving first, in the competition between all-Chicago tandem teams tomorrow.

The entrants in this event will be divided into three classes—men, combination, and women teams, and will be required to register at the club-house of the South Side Cycling club, No. 4816 Grand boulevard, before 10:45 New Year's morning.

The ride will start promptly at 11 o'clock. A registration fee of 25 cents per rider will be charged to defray the expense of the medals. Each rider of the first team of its class to appear in Pullman will be presented a medal and if possible other finishers will be rewarded. The medal for the combination class reads as follows:

"Fastest tandem team, combination class, New Year's day, 1897. Presented to ..... by South Side Cycling club, Chicago."

The other medals will be similarly engraved. This run opens up a field for the tandem teams that expected to compete in the "2:50" scorch, but at the eleventh hour have been ruled out.

L. A. W. OFFICE TO BE REOPENED.

Re-establishment of Chicago Headquarters at an Early Date.

It is probable that the Chicago League of American Wheelmen's office will be reopened at an early date.

A member of the Lincoln Cycling club has offered the Illinois Division a desk in his office rent free, and will assist the regular league officials in carrying out their work.

With the reëstablishment of headquarters in Chicago the work will be prosecuted with renewed vigor at a time when it will be most effective.

The canvass to increase the membership of the league in Chicago will be started at once. One of the plans which is being advocated is to organize Chicago into a separate league district in order to systematize the work as much as possible.

Chief Consul Patee will be consulted at an early date in regard to the proposed changes and if he approves them the offer of Mr. Newman will be accepted and the office opened at once.

SEVEN MEN ARE LEFT IN THE RACE.

Standing of the Riders in the Six-Day "Grind."

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—The number of riders in the six day bicycle race was reduced today to seven, Hill, the local entry, deciding to leave the track. The riders at 2:13 started off at a rapid gait, each feeling content to hold their place without making an effoit to pass his neighbor. At the close of the racing the score stood as follows:

Waller, 437 miles and 8 laps.
Maddox, 437 miles and 6 laps.
Aschinger, 436 miles and 10 laps.
Lawson, 435 miles and 1 lap.
Hunter, 434 miles and 6 laps.
Chapple, 432 miles and 7 laps.
Foster, 432 miles and 6 laps.

Races Under Assumed Name.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Walter L. Eckhardt, champion racing wheelman of Maryland, may be permanently suspended for entering under an assumed name the recent races at Cumberland and winning the principal race from the local champion, John Goldsworthy. His friends backed him heavily and won several thousand dollars. Chief Consul Sams of the Maryland division today laid the charges before the National Racing Board of the league.

FITZ IS CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

Flying Visit to Chicago on His Way to New York.

Bob Fitzsimmons made a flying visit to Chicago yesterday forenoon on his way to New York. He arrived from Omaha on the Northwestern at 7:45, and left on the first train for New York. With him were Martin Julian and his trainers.

Fitz is confident he will whip Corbett in the proposed match, and asserts he has no doubt of the outcome of the contest if it is arranged, and he expressed his belief that the fight would be pulled off on the date set.

"I am sure I can lick him," he said, "and will sign the articles of agreement as soon as I get to New York and have a chance to rest up a little. I want to fight him, and will agree to Stuart's articles. As to the place of the battle I am not at all particular. Any place will suit me provided we can meet and fight to a finish.

"Mexico would be a good place, or possibly some Western city. Juarez has been suggested, and is agreeable to me. I am tired of this chasing around, and want a fight. My experience in the West was not a pleasant one, and as the Judge rendered a decision against me in my case against Sharkey, I shall pass the matter up.

"After I get to New York and fix up an agreement with Corbett for a meeting, I shall begin training for the battle at once, and will go into the ring prepared to whip him."

YALE DICTATES TERMS TO HARVARD

Crimson, However, Refuses to Accede to the Demands of the Blue.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Dr. Bradford, a faculty member of the Harvard Athletic committee, said Yale had made the demand the Harvard-Yale boat race should be held on a date decided by the Yale authorities. This date was announced by "Bob" Cook, who did not take into consideration in the least the physical condition of the Harvard crew at such a time. Mr. Cook further dictates in behalf of Yale that the race be held at New London. Yale refuses to row anywhere else. This autocratic spirit on the part of Yale will not be submitted to by the Harvard authorities. Walter Camp of Yale says he still has hopes of bringing the two colleges together in a track athletic meeting, but the Harvard Athletic committee will shortly issue an address declaring the whole thing off.

WILL NOT PLAY IN THE COLISEUM.

Michigan Refuses to Compete in Another Indoor Game.

Manager Ward Hughes of the University of Michigan football team is anxiously waiting for an opportunity to consult with Stagg in regard to a game between the two teams next year. Michigan will not play in the Coliseum again. Manager Hughes said he would not consider any arrangement for another indoor game, as it was not a fair test of the strength of the teams. Stagg is away on a hunting trip, but is expected home New Year's day. Mr. Hugres will call on him then, and endeavor to arrange for next year's contests, or decide upon a date for a settlement of the affairs.

MEXICANS CONDEMN FOOTBALL.

Missouri Tigers Play a Tie Game with Texas University.

Mexico City, Dec. 30.—The Missouri State University team played a game of football Tuesday at the Indianilla grounds with the Texas State University team. Neither side scored in either the first or second half. A player named Tucker was seriously injured in the back of the neck by a kick. The great elevation was seriously felt by the players, who early lost their wind. The Mexican dailies generally condemn the game as brutal and express the opinion that the Latin race is too hot-blooded to play the game without losing temper.

RESULTS IN THE BILLIARD TOURNEY

Maggioli Ties Capron for First Place in the Series.

The prettiest game of the Bensinger billiard tournament was played yesterday afternoon between Maggioli and Capron. With the winning of this game Maggioli ties with Capron for first place. Maggioli's average is by far the largest made in this series and was surpassed in the shortstop tournament two years ago only by Gallagher's 28.8-14. This average is especially remarkable because of the rather small high run—54. The score:

Maggioli [300]—0, 5, 30, 47, 0, 54, 15, 0, 14, 0, 47, 0, 46, 33—300. Average, 21 3-7. High run, 54.
Capron [260]—2, 0, 17, 0, 14, 1, 0, 18, 16, 4, 1, 5, 0 —78. Average, 6. High run, 18.

This afternoon Sutton and Mathews will play off their tie for third and fourth money. Capron and Maggioli play off for first and second money this evening.

FIRST OF THE SWIMMING CONTESTS.

Chicago Athletic Association Competition Series Opens.

The first records in the C. A. A. swimming tournament were made last night. The winner of the tournament will wear the diamond medal presented by F. J. Howell. Rew, Russell, Patrick, Wrigley, Bliss, and Turrill made records in various events last night, but no figures will be given out until the tourney is over.

Prof. Robinson entertained the company before the competition with some fine exhibitions of swimming and diving. His most wonderful feat was swimming the length of the tank and return with a full glass of water on his forehead.

The sport of the evening ended with a game of water polo between the Whites—Robinson, Thompson, Jones, Turrill, Wrigley, and Bliss—and the Reds—Rew, Russell, Patrick, Rowland, Hunt, and Blum. The Reds won by 5 to 2.

LANGE TO COACH STANFORD TEAM.

Chicago Center-Fielder Will Instruct the California Collegians.

"Bill" Lange, Anson's heavy-hitting colt, has been engaged to coach the baseball team of Leland Stanford University this spring. He taught the California collegians the mysteries of baseball last season, and turned out a good team. A subscription list was circulated among the Stanford students in order to obtain the necessary funds to secure the Chicago center fielder for another season's instructions.

New Players for Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—President Kerr of the Pittsburg club today received the signed contracts of Third Baseman Jimmy Donnelly and Pitcher Tannehill. Both men received good salaries, Donnelly getting a good raise over his Baltimore salary. President Kerr also announced that he had decided to draft Catcher Leahy from the Springfield club of the Eastern League. He will cost the Pittsburg club $500.

Hart Leads Them All.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 30.—Frank Hart, the negro pedestrian, led all the six-day men at the Natatorium in the first day's trip. Hart has 57 miles and 9 laps to his credit. John Oddy, the Englishman, is a close second, with Gus Guerrero, the Mexican, third, and William Hoagland of Auburn, N. Y., fourth. The other walkers are strung out.

Results at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 30.—Weather fine, track fast. The summaries:

First race, selling, ¾ mile—Bryan, 108 pounds (Caywood), 8 to 5, won; Dorothy III., 113 (Hirsch), 2 to 1, second; Meddler, 108 (Scott), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:14½.

Second race, handicap, 1 mile—Cannonade, 102 pounds (Benger), 8 to 5, won; Otto K., 106 (C. Reiff), 5 to 2, second; Harry B., 93 (T. Burns), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:43¾.

Third race, selling, ⅝ mile—Cotton King, 104 pounds (Hart), 3 to 5, won; C. C. Rumrill, 99 (F. Morris), 10 to 1, second; Miss Clark, 109 (Clerico), 6 to 2, third. Time, 1:29¾.

Fourth race, handicap, ¾ mile—Albert S., 90 pounds (Dorsey), 8 to 1, won; Maggie S., 94 (Hirsch), 15 to 5, second; Paladin, 105 (Van Dusen), even, third. Time, 1:28¾.

Fifth race, handicap, 1¼ miles, over four hurdles—Brakeman, 130 pounds (W. Williams), 4 to 1, won; Mr. Dunlap, 132 (Finnegan), 8 to 1, second; Hey Del Mar, 141 (Pierce), 5 to 2, third. Time, 2:07½.

Sixth race, selling, ¾ mile—Marie C., 102 pounds (Moore), 3 to 1, won; Pat Morrissey, 103 (Hart), 6 to 1, second; Al Lone, 102 (Gouin), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:14¾.

Results at Ingleside.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 30.—Rain, track muddy at Ingleside. The results:

First race, 1 mile—Schiller, won; Earl Cochran, second; Wyoming, third. Time, 1:48.

Second race, selling, ⅝ mile—Estaca, won; Arezzo, second; Grey Hurst, third. Time, 1:39¾.

Third race, handicap, 1 1-16 miles—Red Glenn, won; Hermanita, second; Cabrillo, third. Time, 1:54.

Fourth race, hurdles, 1 1-16 miles, over four hurdles—Snowdown, won; Brilliant, second; Fred Gardner, third. Time, 2:06.

Letts Takes the Second Race.

New York, Dec. 30.—W. T. Letts of Hoboken and A. A. Reynolds of Chicago tonight skated a mile race, the second of a series of three races being contested at the Ice Palace. At the finish Letts led his opponent exactly one lap. Time, 3:04.

TALK OVER SUGAR TARIFF

DESIRES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS ARE CONSIDERED.

Ways and Means Committee Devotes the Day to Importers, Cane-Growers, Beet-Raisers, and Refiners—Beet Sugar Men Protest Against Legislating for Louisiana Alone—All Desire a Specific Duty—Danger of the Bounty System.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—The third day of the tariff hearings given by the Ways and Means committee was devoted to the sugar schedule.

Four interests were represented, the importers, cane-growers, beet-raisers, and refiners.

The importers were heard first, John Farr of New York opening the argument. Their recommendations, as presented by Mr. Farr, were:

First—On all sugars testing 75 degrees a duty of 1 cent a pound, adding .3 cent per degree to 100 degrees.

Second—An additional duty of one-fourth of a cent differential on all sugars above 16 Dutch standard in color to prevent refiners from entering refined sugars at the same duty as raw sugars of the same test.

Third—An additional discriminating duty on all sugars from bounty paying countries, with authority to the President to raise or lower duties on goods from these countries as the bounties were raised or lowered. This scheme, the importers estimated, would yield the government a revenue of $50,000,000 per year, the amount of sugar paying duty being 1,500,000 tons, the average polariscope test being 92 degrees.

Sugar Valuation Too High.

In reply to questions from Chairman Dingley Mr. Farr declared there was no undervaluation of sugars imported now, but owing to the strict interpretation of the law by the customs officials the tendency was to pay more duty than the law called for. Appraisals were made on the basis of the estimated values in Trinidad and other countries where there were no market values.

"What would you say," asked Mr. Dingley, "to the statement furnished the committee by Henry A. Brown of Massachusetts that the invoiced value of all sugar imported in 1893 was an average of 3.10 cents a pound under the London valuation?"

Mr. Farr considered that statement untruthful and entirely theoretical. London values were not representative, as Germany had absorbed the business. London prices on cane were merely nominal.

Mr. Farr was questioned by Mr. Payne of New York on the effects of the operations of the American Sugar Refining company on the business. The importer asserted that only in occasional bargains could the American Refining company buy its goods cheaper than other firms. Its influence had been to reduce the price of sugar throughout the world. Under the present differential rate of three-tenths of a cent the importations of the last year had been 65,000,000 tons larger than ever before. A differential rate of one-fourth cent a pound would enable the soft white sugars to compete with the centrifugal refined.

Desires of the Sugar Trade.

Solon Humphreys of New York, Chairman of a committee appointed by the sugar trade, explained the difficulties of an ad valorem tariff on sugar and made a plea for a specific system. The change, he said, was unanimously demanded by the trade. Ad valorem valuations were unjust and impractical on account of fluctuations in prices. The sugar schedule had given the Treasury Department more trouble than any other feature of the tariff act now in force. It had been estimated by the department that it would yield a revenue of $43,000,000, but for the last year the revenue had been less than $30,000,000, and under existing conditions it would not exceed $21,000,000 for the current year.

Higher prices for raw sugar undoubtedly would be the result of the schedule asked, Mr. Humphreys continued, but the advance would be so small it would not be felt by the average family. A duty beginning at three-fourths of a cent at 75 degrees would yield $43,000,000 revenue. Production of sugar was now regulated by consumption and no reduction in prices could be expected for several years.

Speaking of bounties, Mr. Humphreys declared they were a disorganizing factor in the sugar business of the world. The German government recently had raised the bounty to something like a fraction of a cent a pound, which enabled Germany to dispose of all her surplus product. The system was working ruin to all the British islands so that they must resort to the same scheme or go out of the business. A bounty of one-tenth of a cent on bounty sugar imported into this country the additional duty should equal the bounties.

P. J. Smith, another New York importer, made a brief argument against ad valorem duties.

Speaks for the Cane-Growers.

Col. J. D. Hill of New Orleans, representing the Cane Growers' Association of Louisiana, was the first to speak for the producer. He argued for a restoration of the duty of the act of 1883. He spoke of the stimulation produced by the bounty act of 1890 with the duty imposed therein on refined sugar, and frankly said if a similar provision could be made in the prospective law and its permanence guaranteed the sugar producers would prefer it. But all things considered, they asked for a reënactment of the provisions in the act of 1883. He produced figures to show the reduction of price of refined sugar under the operation of that act at the times when the crops were being marketed to show the benefits to the country at large from home competition. Col. Hill laid special stress on the dangers arising from the opposition of all continental countries producing sugar to give export bounties. He said that no industry offered so wide and so distributive results as the sugar industry, and he gave many figures to show the widespread stimulus it gave to other industries.

In reply to a question by Mr. Johnson of North Dakota Col. Hill expressed the opinion that with the protection asked the cane and beet sugar industries of the United States could produce enough sugar to supply the consumption of this country. He further declared that he had not the slightest doubt if the bounty of 1890 had been continued during the term of years provided for the sugar growers would have supplied the consumption by the time the bounty period expired.

What the Growers Desire.

The cane-growers asked:

First—That specific duties dependent on both polariscopic test and color standard be imposed in lieu of ad valorem duties.

Second—That commencing with 1.4 cents for sugar testing 75° and under 16° Dutch standard the rate be proportionately increased.

Third—That duties equal to export bounties be imposed to offset them.

Fourth—A proportionate duty on molasses.

Fifth—That the new law have effect from the passage of the act.

Sixth—That reciprocity treaties, if adopted, be without injury to the domestic sugar industry, on lines which recognize the overshadowing importance of developing sugar production in the United States, and by such methods as insure a protection equivalent to that suggested.

J. H. Sypher of this city was called by Chairman Dingley and gave it as his opinion that the cost of refining by the sugar trust was not to exceed one-fourth of one cent, while the cost of refining in Louisiana would perhaps reach three-eighths of one cent.

Mr. Humphreys was recalled and asked the cost of refining sugar, but he said he did not care to set his opinion against actual refiners. He thought, however, in a general way that the cost of refining sugar testing 96° was about as stated by Mr. Sypher, but sugars of lower grades, with more impurities, would of course be much more. For instance, it would cost one-half of a cent to refine sugar of 80°.

In reply to a question by Mr. McMillin, Mr. Humphreys said that the sugar trust was a combination of all the sugar refineries existing at the time (1887) it was organized, but there were now several refineries outside the trust, and he had heard of others in contemplation, which led him to believe that the number would be increased in the next few years.

Case of the Beet Sugar Men.

Henry T. Oxnard of Grand Island, Neb., President of the American Beet Sugar Society, in behalf of that industry charged that the present tariff not only failed to give protection to the best raisers, but discouraged the investment of additional capital. It had been predicted that under the McKinley law the beet sugar industry would grow rapidly and three refineries had been built in the administration of that law, but since then fear of change had deterred new investments. Any schedule on sugar which had been in force since 1890 except that of the Wilson law would permit the spread of beet sugar growing. Beet sugar could be produced in twenty States, and under a proper tariff the United States could in fifteen years raise all the sugar necessary for home consumption. The beet industry protested against rates which favored only the single State of Louisiana. No party except that which framed the Wilson bill had proposed any sugar rates lower than from 1¾ to 3½ cents a pound. Mr. Oxnard delivered an argument in favor of a bounty and proceeded to quote departmental reports and other authorities to show that this country had soil, climate, energy, and capital requisite to the production of all its own sugar. Every other nation, even Sweden, which could supply itself with sugar had taken every measure to do so. Even little Bulgaria had liberal duties and bounties enforced for this purpose.

Keeps Capital Out of Beet Sugar.

Cost of labor, uncertainty as to legislation, export bounties in other countries, and decline in prices were all operating to keep capital out of investment in beet sugar. Germany now pays 2f, 62½, and 2f 9-10 cents per hundred pounds export bounties, according to the quality of the sugar, and could afford to sell sugar in New York at 13½ cents per hundred pounds less than American producers, and occasionally to sell surplus products below the cost. Give Americans a reasonable bounty, guaranteed to continue for a reasonable time, and they would work wonders. The American was now obliged to compete with African cheap labor, as Egypt in the last fiscal year had sent $3,257,000 worth of sugar to the United States in British bottoms, which carried no return cargoes. With wars in Cuba and the Philippines cutting off supplies from those islands, Germany was endeavoring to capture the American market.

For reasons supposedly commercial, Congress had, in 1876, legislated for free entry of sugar from Hawaii. This treaty had never met favor with the people, had cost $48,000,000, and had not greatly increased our exports to that country. The estimated duties remitted by the United States on Hawaiian sugar are $61,000,000. He thought it was unjust to encourage these importations at the expense of revenue and our home producers. He urged the abrogation of the agreement.

Speaking of the conflicting interests involved in giving adequate protection to the sugar growers, he pointed to the sugar refiners who bought and refined the foreign product, and to the millers of flour and others who desired to use sugar in reciprocity agreements, to obtain concessions for themselves. The refiners wanted the lowest possible duty on raw and the highest on refined. While owing to the condition of the Treasury it might not be feasible to reënact the bounty scheme of 1890, he thought the dual system proposed by the Senate amendments to the Mills bill in 1888, which imposed a duty and also gave a bounty, was now entirely practicable.

Against Reciprocity.

Mr. Oxnard took strong grounds against any reciprocity. He thought a dual policy (both duty and bounty) would be fair to all interests and jeopardize none. Such a policy, he said, would increase the revenue out of which the bounty could be paid and would encourage the sugar industry. The schedule he proposed was a duty of one-cent per pound on all sugars testing 75° or less, three cents per hundred pounds additional for each degree between 75° and 96°, and four cents per hundred pounds for every additional degree between 96° and 100°, with one-fourth of a cent differential on sugars above 16° Dutch standard. He asked for the McKinley duty on molasses and contravailing duties against bounty paying countries on both raw and refined sugars. The bounty he proposed was three-fourths of a cent per pound, one-fourth to go off at the end of each four years, the whole bounty to cease in twelve years.

"Do you believe that a bounty would be permanent?" asked Mr. Payne. You remember in '94 you opposed it on the ground that it could not be made permanent."

"Yes," replied Mr. Oxnard, "I think it would be permanent, because I believe the Republican party will continue in power."

"Why?" asked Mr. Wheeler, "because it has restored prosperity?"

Mr. Oxnard did not reply to this nor to Mr. Payne when he asked facetiously if he believed this because of the encouragement given the Republican party in the beet sugar States in the election in November.

Mr. Oxnard, in answer to questions from Mr. McMillin, said that the Eastern and Western refineries had divided the American markets between them and agreed not to infringe on each other's territory, the Hawaiian treaty helping that agreement.

Senator Perkins' Idea.

Senator Perkins of California presented an argument in favor of the imposition of a specific tax of one and one-half cents a pound on imported raw sugars. He showed that the consumption of imported sugar by the United States is about 1,700,000 tons a year, all of which, if the sugar interest is protected, he said, can be produced in a few years within our borders. He showed that the area capable of producing beet sugar was sufficient to more than supply the demand of the United States, and that sugar beets can be raised on soil ranging in character from the alkali plains of the Pecos River in Utah to the rich soil of California. He pointed out the fact that France alone produced sugar beets enough to manufacture all the sugar that we import, and that Germany is a still greater producer of sugar of this character. Austria is also a large producer.

Speaks for the Farmers.

Herbert Myrick, President of the Orange Judd company, spoke in the interest of the farmer. His argument was exhaustive, and was largely devoted to showing the advantage of the production in this country of the sugar consumed here. It was an economic crime, he said, to compel American farmers to raise staples in competition with the cheap land and labor countries, with which to pay for imported sugar, besides standing the freight and commission both ways. They have found by experience and scientific tests that from the Hudson River to the Pacific, from the Carolinas to the lakes, they can grow sugar beets as rich or richer in saccharine contents than those of Europe. They want factories established to afford a market for these sugar beets, which they are willing to furnish at from $4 to $5 per ton. At these prices the crop is a profitable one. Every acre devoted to it will by so much reduce the competition in other branches of farming.

What stands in the way of the American beet sugar industry, he said, was mainly European competition. What is needed, he said, is a reasonable specific duty on all imported sugar, with an additional discriminating duty from countries paying an export bounty equal to that bounty. Then, with such aid as the various States and localities interested may offer to secure sugar factories, the beet sugar industry could be put on its feet in this country within a very few years.

The sugar beet industry, he said, was on the high road to success under the McKinley law. Its repeal had brought it to a standstill. Farmers realized that the time had come to look out for Number One, and they proposed to do it. They will reward the party that stands by them and punish the party that goes back on the farmers. They cared more for their bread and butter, said the speaker, than for any political party, and are disposed to act accordingly.

In reply to Mr. Wheeler's questions Mr. Myrick said that the factory furthest South had been conducted in Staunton, Va., by O. K. Lapham, who had become convinced that beet sugar was the best crop for the Middle South.

Bishop Cutler Talks for Beets.

Thomas R. Cutler of Utah, a Bishop of the Mormon church, read statistics of imports and exports between the United States and Hawaii, showing that the exports from the United States are but 11¾ per cent of the imports, and that $4,657,000 of duties are rebated to the Hawaiian producers. The sugar imported from Hawaii would give employment in the United States to 248,000 men continuously throughout the year. While much of the work in connection with the raising of beets was being done by machinery, the weeding had to be done by hand, but the laborers of California would be glad of a chance to get down on their knees in the fields.

"Utah has felt the hand of the sugar trust," he said. "The moment Utah tries to get into its own market the American Sugar company of San Francisco reduces the price in Utah so that we have to accept less than the price sugar is selling for in San Francisco."

R. M. Allen of Ames, Neb., spoke in behalf of the farmers of the transmissisippi country. Low prices of wheat for years, and corn at 11 cents, Mr. Allen said, had turned the thoughts of the Western farmers to beets. Beets were almost as desirable for cattle feeding as for sugar.

During the morning session Francis B. Thurber of New York and W. J. McCann of Philadelphia also spoke. Both were subjected to a vigorous cross-questioning by Mr. McMillin on the operations of the sugar trust.

The committee adjourned until 10 a. m. tomorrow.

Los Angeles in Seventy-two Hours.

The California Limited, via Santa Fé route. Swift, safe, and luxurious.

LEAVES IT TO M'KINLEY.

WOLCOTT'S BIMETALLIC COMMITTEE DRAFTS A BILL.

Gives the President Power to Appoint Delegates from the United States to Another International Monetary Conference—No Restrictions to Be Placed Upon His Choice of Members of the Committee—Other News from the National Capital.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—The Republican caucus committee appointed to draft a measure providing for an international conference to secure the reëstablishment of bimetallism was in session for two hours today, and, when it adjourned had agreed upon a bill to be presented to the Republican caucus, which will be held soon after the assembling of Congress next Tuesday.

The bill agreed upon is brief, and merely confers upon the President the right to appoint delegates "to any conference which may be called which has for its object the reëstablishment of bimetallism." It does not distribute the selection of delegates as did the legislation of the Fifty-third Congress between the President and the two Houses of Congress, and moreover leaves the number to be selected entirely to the discretion of the President.

Senator Wolcott gave the committee a full account of his conference with President-elect McKinley, from which he had just returned, reassuring them of Mr. McKinley's hearty interest in the committee's proceedings and his earnest desire to do all in his power to carry into execution the promise of the St. Louis convention to secure international bimetallism if possible.

It was announced after the close of the conference today that the committee would express for early consideration of its bill with the hope of securing all the legislation needed at this session, so that Mr. McKinley could take whatever steps he might deem proper to carry it into effect immediately upon entering upon his duties as President. It was intimated that he was anxious to have a conference next spring, and have it under way by the time the tariff should be up for consideration. It was also stated by members of the committee that they were hopeful of securing a conference, and also that they were "by no means hopeless as to the results" of such a conference when once secured.

All the members of the committee were present at the conference except Senator Hoar.

SOME QUEERLY DIRECTED LETTERS

Collection Being Made in Second Auditor Farrow's Office.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Queerly directed letters are received daily at the Second Auditor's office, where claims for pensions growing out of the rebellion are considered, and it is a mystery how some of these letters ever reach their destination.

One of the receiving clerks in the office of the Second Auditor has begun making a collection of envelopes received at his office, and some of the most striking superscriptions are to be seen on the white envelopes tacked upon the door of this particular room.

Probably one of the most original and unique directions reads as follows:

"Treasury Department United States Dreshury, Washington, D. C."

An Englishwoman wishing to make no mistake about her letter in regard to a pension reaching the proper destination wrote upon the envelope in a plain, feminine chirography:

"Treasury Department, Navy Department, office of Auditor War Office, Washington, North America."

T. Stobo Farrow is the Second Auditor, to whom all matters relating to pensions are referred, but an envelope which came to him recently was sent by a person who was very anxious that its contents should fall into proper hands. Accordingly the whole front of the envelope was utilized with the following superscription:

"Hon. T. Stobo Farrow, Auditor for the War Department, Executive Official Business, office of the Auditor for the War Department, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C."

At the bottom of this inscription were the words: "In Haste," and across the left-hand side of the envelope was written "Important." Whoever wanted this pension took unusual pains to have the letter go astray, but it finally reached the proper official and is now on file at the War Department.

A disciple of Ole Olson in the lumber regions of Wisconsin wanted to get a pension from Uncle Sam and his communication was addressed to:

"The Scaond Orieter of the Panson Buro Washington, D. C."

This letter finally reached the Second Auditor.

Some applicant for a pension has not kept pace by way with the changes in the Pension Bureau or else he would not have addressed his letter:

"Mr. Gen'l Ramm Washington, D. C."

This letter fell into the hands of Green B. Raum, formerly Commissioner of Pensions, and he saw to it that it reached its proper destination. Another letter to the Second Auditor was addressed as follows:

"Resp Sroto Formur, Department office at the Second Auditor."

Some person phonetically inclined addressed a letter seeking information on a pension claim to the:

"Sectun Auddor, Washn, D. C."

And another was content to put the words: "Second Auduurs, Washington, D. C.," and it reached its destination.

These are only a few among hundreds of thousands of letters received at the Second Auditor's office regarding claims for pensions, and the postmarks show that they come from all quarters of the globe.

MEETING OF LUMBER INTERESTS.

Memorial to Be Presented to the Ways and Means Committee.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Lumber interests of the entire country were represented at a meeting held here this evening for the purpose of drafting a memorial to be presented to the House Committee on Ways and Means for a schedule which may be satisfactory to the lumbermen of all sections of the United States.

Redwood, fir, and spruce of the Pacific coast, spruce from Maine, Pennsylvania hemlock, Southern yellow pine, cypress of the gulf coast, North Carolina pineries, and the white pine interests of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin had their advocates, and a satisfactory arrangement is expected to be the outcome of the hearing before the Ways and Means committee tomorrow.

Among those who participated in the discussions this evening were W. B. Judson, Northwestern Lumberman, and J. E. Defebaugh of the Timberman of Chicago; F. C. Denckman, Rock Island, Ill.; W. Page Morris of Minnesota, who defeated Congressman Towne at the recent election; and W. C. McClure, Duluth, Minn.; Silas W. Gardner, Clinton, Ia.; William Irvine, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; J. W. Blodgett, Grand Rapids, Mich.; W. S. Eddy, Saginaw, Mich.; S. T. McKnight and J. C. Walker, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. M. Betts, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. W. Goodyear, Buffalo, N. Y.; Smith S. Randall, Augusta, and W. W. Brown and G. M. Parker, Portland, Me.; G. A. Priest, Brooklyn, N. Y.; F. B. Williams, Patterson, La.; A. H. Winchester, Buchanan, W. Va.; John L. Roper, H. C. Tunis, Baltimore, Md.; I. C. Enochs, Jackson, Miss.; H. P. Smart, Savannah, Ga.; and T. W. Tunis and W. A. Wimsatt, Washington, D. C.

These constituted a committee appointed by the lumbermen's convention which met in Cincinnati, O., Dec. 15, 1896, and they were empowered to select another committee to make oral or written arguments before the Ways and Means committee on the lumber questions. A memorial was drafted, which will be presented to the Congressional committee at the hearing tomorrow.

GROWTH OF GERMANY'S COMMERCE.

Warning to the United States in the Wonderful Progress Made.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—"Not so much to praise as to warn," is the explanation given by United States Consul Monaghan at Chemnitz for the frequent reports to the State Department to illustrate Germany's magnificent growth as an industrial state. And then he gives some surprising comparative figures to show that already Germany stands second only to England, and much exceeds the United States in the value of her exports and imports. For 1895 these aggregated for England $3,123,820,000, for Germany $1,926,729,000, and for the United States $1,524,770,000. Germany has also gone ahead of France in ocean tonnage, and Hamburg, her great seaport, is surpassed only by London, and she has the largest single steamship company in the world. All this is the work of little more than twenty years, and it grew out of almost nothing. Now the Germans demand a powerful navy to protect this magnificent merchant marine and prevent its destruction, as happened to Spain and Holland.

NEW PRESIDENTIAL POSTOFFICES.

Forty-eight Fourth Class Offices Advanced in Rank.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—Forty-eight fourth-class postoffices will be raised to the Presidential class on Jan. 1. Besides these new Presidential offices forty-five commissions of Postmasters at Presidential offices will expire during January. The most important of these are St. Joseph, Mo., and Abilene, Tex. Postoffice authorities estimate that of the 345 or 350 nominations of Presidential postmasters which will be up for confirmation by the Senate, including recess appointments and commission expirations for December, January, and February, one-half of them will be returned to the President and the Postoffice Department not acted upon at the present Congress, and thus will be at Mr. McKinley's disposal as soon as he assumes office.

The fourth-class postoffices advanced include the following in the West: Illinois—Ashland, Sheffield, and Winnetka. Indiana—Albany and Warren. Iowa—Dexter, Humeston, and Sutherland. Michigan—Schoolcraft. Minnesota—Hibbing, Mapleton, Melrose, Perham, and South St. Paul.

STEALS A MARCH ON MR. M'KINLEY.

Commissioner Seymour of the Patent Office Will Resign.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Commissioner Seymour of the United States Patent Office does not propose that President-elect McKinley shall fire him from his present billet, but will disprove the old saw about government officials by resigning before the advent of the next administration. He is from Connecticut, having been appointed as the successor of Commissioner Mitchell of the same State, and it is understood Mr. Seymour will devote his time hereafter to the practice of his profession as a patent lawyer. This office has been the stepping stone to a large practice by predecessors of Commissioner Seymour, among whom are Halbert E. Payne of Wisconsin, and Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio.

Lieut. Haan Goes to Dixon.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—First Lieut. W. G. Haan, Third Artillery, has been detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Northern Illinois Normal School, Dixon, Ill.

IS SECRETARY OLNEY THE BIGGER MAN?

Mugwump View of His Importance in the Cleveland Administration—The Big Swath He Has Cut.

Springfield Republican: In all the most controverted acts of Mr. Cleveland's second administration, save the bond issues, Richard Olney has borne a conspicuous part. In future years when this administration shall be referred to, whose name, after that of the President himself, will it first recall to every one's mind? The name of Richard Olney before all the rest.

Consider the record. It was Mr. Olney who advised the sending of Blount to Hawaii as a diplomatic officer, paramount to the Minister of the United States himself, without the advice or consent of the Senate. Such a thing was unusual, and it was severely criticised as a violation of the Senate's constitutional right to have high diplomatic officers appointed subject to its confirmation. The attempt to restore the Queen, Liliuokalani, after our government had recognized the provisional de facto government that succeeded her in Hawaii, was due more to Secretary Gresham, it is generally believed that Secretary Olney also was an adviser of that policy.

It was Secretary Olney as Attorney-General who incurred bitter criticism in certain quarters because the administration made

TO SELL HOLDINGS.

BOARD HAS NO INTEREST IN STON STORE GROUND.

Morrill Makes His Report—reet Patton's Salary Is Fixed 000—Part of His Office Force Off—Proposition Provokes a ssion of the Civil Service—al Principals and Assistants ppointed.

y of Chicago is going into the real siness, according to developments eeting of the Board of Education ng. In other words, it is trying to some of its real property in order eady money to meet outstanding ses.

tter came out through a report he board by its attorney, Mr. Morr- ding the title to the premises, Nos. Madison street (the Boston Store

The report stated the city was sell the property, but there was a whether the Board of Education ave interest enough in it to put a its title, and the attorney had ac- been requested to investigate the He had gone over all the abstracts all Council proceedings bearing on rty, and found the title rested on the city, the Board of Education interest in the premises more than w out of its use as a play ground pils of the Dearborn School when ding stood on the lot adjoining. ion was ordered sent to the City

wift, when asked about the matter meeting, acknowledged the city ated selling the property if it could offer for it. One bid had already e by a man owning land adjoining ecting with it, but it had been re- being too low, and further negoti- ad been delayed pending a settle- the question whether the Board of had an interest in it. Now that settled, other bids would be in- d the Mayor, and a sale effected.

hitect's Force Reduced.

atters supposed to bear on its re- opted civil service rules were the stions which aroused either inter- sate at the meeting of the board. one came up when Architect Pat- ted there was no work for Supt. and three of the four draftsmen ffice, and he would accordingly they be discharged. He added clause that when work was re- his office he supposed it was the he board, as it was his own; these d men should be reemployed.

. Gross wanted to take on an nt instructing the architect to re- ese men when a demand for them arose and Inspector Cusack op- While this was being debated in- lount shot in a remark that the d recently adopted civil service iring all new employes to pass an ion, and the men put in these hen they were filled again would stand. This was sustained by Miller, and the amendment and the report adopted with this ding.

Inspector Trude Wins.

Inspector Trude reported there an examination for teacher of the West Side High School on day, where such candidates could as were approved by Supt. Rice. or Kohtz objected to the restrictive ile wanted the examination open ers. Inspector Trude defended the ers, and found he did not believe could interfere with the Superin n purely educational matters.

he added, " we don't want to med- things about which we know no ing big at her. " you won't have to keep house for me very long."

" I beg your pardon, Mr. Sandys?" fal- tered the housekeeper.

" Did not Mr. Drysdale tell you that I was coming home to die, Mrs. Mallow? Some- one should have done so," Maurice Sandys said quietly. " I'm afraid I've startled you. Sit down!"

" No, thank you, sir. I—I am sorry to hear that, Mr. Sandys. Perhaps your native air—"

" My native air has knocked half a dozen more nails in my coffin already," said her master rather sharply. " Never mind—only Mr. Drysdale should have told you. Is this place damp? The room is horribly cold."

" Let me put some more wood on the fire, Mr. Sandys. John says you won't dine to- night, sir; will you sup, then? No? A glass of hot mulled wine before you go to bed, at least, sir?"

" Yes, if you like." Maurice Sandys set down his empty coffee cup, and began to crumble a biscuit between his fingers. " Have you been long at Lanstead, Mrs. Mal- low?"

" Seven years, sir."

" Ah, thanks!" as the housekeeper deftly slipped a cushion between his tired head and the hard carved arm of the mon's bench. " That's better. Tell them to make up a big fire in my bedroom—and that is all, I think, Mrs. Mallow."

" Thank you, sir, and good night. I hope you will be better tomorrow, Mr. Sandys."

" Thank you," Maurice Sandys said, look- ing up at her with a curious smile. " Per- haps I shall be. Good night, Mrs. Mallow."

The landslip that had overwhelmed half Lanstead Village had found ready hands and stout hearts on the Netherstead, and after a few hours' work the doctor of the —th regiment, Mr. Drysdale, and two curates, Miss Drysdale, and half a dozen strong Cornishwomen, and a score of private had done all that mere men and women could do to rescue the living and to dig out the dead. And now the rescuers began to look about them and exchange a few words of sympathy or of congratulation.

" You here! What are you doing, sir, knocking about here still? I thought I rec- ommended you to go home an hour ago!" The doctor turned and caught the stranger's arm in an unceremonious grip. " What are you doing here?" looking him up and down with keen professional attention. " Why, don't you know you're ill, sir—ill enough to be in bed? What business have you here?"

" Every business," said the young man, looking at him with a pair of brilliant dark eyes. " I'm Maurice Sandys." Then he laughed and caught his breath. " You see, I'm no interloper, after all."

" Man alive, are ye seeking your death?" Dr. Lysaght cried irascibly. " Every minute you stop in this snow and this wind is taking a year off your life."

" That's a pity," Maurice Sandys said, with a half smile, " because I'm going to stop some time."

" I wash my hands of you," Edward Ly- saght retorted angrily; and Maurice Sandys turned to go back to the people who needed heart or hands. One by one they were guided across the snow into safety, and at last there were left in the landslip only Maurice Sandys, the Irish doctor, and a couple of laborers from Lanberry. " Are you satisfied now, Mr. Sandys?" the doctor asked satir- ically, " or would you like to picnic here till nightfall? Hold up, my boy," moving quickly forward as Maurice reeled back a step, his hand pressed to his side. " Here, my good fellows, bear a hand—"

" No, I'll walk," Maurice Sandys inter- rupted, setting his teeth to keep back a groan, " if you'll let me have your arm."

So in silence and in infinite anguish the re- turn journey was made, and then the man who had saved seventy men of Lanstead gave up fighting against his pain and was carried up to his bedroom—he refused to be laid in any of the lower rooms—and there ministered to as tenderly as possible, but with no definite result. Presently, however, the rapid breathing quieted a little, and something of color came into the gray face pressed against the cushion in the big chair —he had absolutely declined to lie down on his bed—and now he pulled himself upright in the chair and held out his hand to Drys- dale.

" Will Jack? Did I frighten your sister very badly? Tell her—afterwards—how sor- ry I was."

" Did you know what you were doing?" Mr. Drysdale asked hurriedly. " It was will- fully throwing your life away if you did, Maurice."

" I was always a good runner," Maurice Sandys said, smiling across at Lysaght, " but I didn't expect you to approve, Jack, I——" He stopped short, biting his lips to keep back a groan. " Of course, I deserve this for playing the fool with angina pec- toris," he whispered, as Lysaght bent hastily over him; " but—can't you chloroform me and put me out of my pain, doctor?"

Dr. Lysaght shook his head.

" Commit murder with a pillar of the church not more than a yard away? Not I, Mr. Sandys. Besides, you're not going to die just yet."

" No?" Maurice Sandys writhed around in his chair and pressed his tortured face into the pillow again. " For God's sake, how much longer must I stand this?"

" Two or three hours," Lysaght said gent- ly. " My dear lad, I wish you didn't take so much killing; but it won't be as bad as this all the time."

" Ah, thank God!" Maurice Sandys whis- pered, as the paroxysm passed. " There are no business affairs to see to. My will's over there in my desk, and you must put me away underground as quickly as you can. Ly- saght, will you give me some water? My mouth's like a kiln. Drysdale——"

" Yes, my dear fellow."

" It makes me sick to think of the vault— but," wistfully, " would it be playing fair? My father and mother and all the other Sandys are down there. What noise is that, Lysaght?"

" Some of the Lanstead men cheering out- side," Dr. Lysaght said quickly. " Call to your sister and young Stebbing, Drysdale, and tell them to go down to the men and send them off. Tell them to say Mr. Sandys "— dropping his voice almost to a whisper— " must not be disturbed—that he is dying."

" Nothing of the sort," Maurice Sandys said, in a stronger voice. " I'll see them my- self. No, I'm not wandering, Drysdale; Lysaght knows that. Give me a hand up, will you, doctor? Thanks," as Gerald Steb- bing came quietly up to him and threw a soft plaid over his shoulders—one Maud Drysdale had been wearing an hour be- fore. " Open the window, will you, doctor? Who's that on the balcony, Miss Drysdale?"

Maud Drysdale turned with a little cry and caught at the hand he held out to her.

" O, Mr. Sandys! You are better? And I was afraid——"

" Much better," Maurice Sandys said quietly, holding up his free hand to check the wild cheers that greeted him. " Please don't cheer me. I only ran: the parsons here worked." He leaned forward a little more, speaking louder. " If you want to cheer choose Dr. Lysaght and the men who worked under him. Cheer them—and do it with a will. Shut the window, please."

He regained his arm chair without Steb- bing's help and sat down with a deprecating glance at Maud Drysdale.

" They make me feel ashamed," he said rather breathlessly.

" I wish——"

" How pale and shaken you look," Maud said solicitously. " Shall I get you a little wine, Mr. Sandys?"

" No, thanks. Yes, perhaps you'd better. The special port—Mrs. Mallow knows. It will put a little more life in me, my child." Then as the girl hurried away, " Go after her, Stebbing, and keep her out of the room a quarter of an hour—I shan't take more. Shake hands."

The curate hastened after Maud, and now Maurice Sandys lifted his head and looked straight into Edward Lysaght's eyes.

" You were wrong, doctor," he said, trying to speak without a gasp between each word. " I'm going. Shut the window, Drysdale; I'm cold."

" My dear Maurice, it is shut."

" Don't let her come in," the master of Lanstead said, glancing at the door. " I should—frighten her. . . ."

He lifted a fold of Maud's plaid in his nerveless hands, and covered his face with it, and so lay for a minute or two. Then Dr. Lysaght went to his side and uncovered his face gently. But Maurice Sandys had no more need of air.—London Black and White.

SHORT STORIES

BY POPULAR AUTHORS,

Complete in One Installment,

WILL BE PRINTED

DAILY THROUGH THE WEEK.

BRYAN REFUSED $10,000 FOR LECTURE.

Atlanta Appearance Such a Frost He Would Not Fulfill His Contract— Disappointment All Around.

New York World: J. J. Roche, originator of the scheme to take William J. Bryan on a lecture tour over the United States, has just returned from Atlanta, where Mr. Bryan delivered his first lecture on Wednesday night.

While Mr. Roche is not very communica- tive upon the subject, he says enough to con- firm the news printed in the World on Thurs- day that Mr. Bryan's first lecture was a " frost," and such a frost that the former candidate for President of the United States will be permitted to cancel his lecture con- tract.

According to Mr. Roche, he was instru- mental in securing D. E. McBee of Georgia, Superintendent of the Seaboard railroad company, as financial backer of the Bryan lecture tour. Alexander Comstock was let into the scheme and was to help manage the tour and do the work. Mr. McBee was to receive 50 per cent of the profits, and the other 50 was to be divided between Roche and Com- stock.

Under the provisions of the contract, Mr. Bryan was to receive $10,000 for the first lectu- res. He was to be handed a certified check for $10,000 as soon as he had delivered his first lecture.

After the Atlanta lecture Mr. McBee of- fered Mr. Bryan a certified check for $10,000. Mr. Bryan refused to accept it. He told Mr. McBee that he did not think he would con- tinue the lectures. It was evident that neither Mr. Bryan nor Mr. McBee was satis- fied with the result of the first lecture, and that neither desired to force the other to keep the contract if he desired to break it. When Mr. Bryan and Mr. McBee parted it was the understanding that the lectures might be abandoned, but nothing definite was decided.

Mr. Roche's friends say he is patiently waiting the return of Alexander Comstock to New York. They have an idea that Com- stock has all along pushed himself to the front, and acted as if there was a " freeze out " game to be played in which Comstock would not be left.

There does not appear to be any truth in the story that Roche and Comstock had a fistic encounter in Atlanta. Roche is an athlete and a former amateur boxer of some renown. He is 6 feet 2 inches tall, while Comstock is but 5 feet 5. Those who know Roche say he would never be guilty of such cruelty as aiming a blow at Comstock.

It was while watching the returns on elec- tion night that Roche thought of securing Mr. Bryan as a lecturer. Mr. McBee told him he had lost money on Bryan.

" I can tell you how to make it up and quit a big winner," said Roche.

" How?" asked McBee.

" Grab Bryan for lectures."

At 2 a. m. the day after election McBee and Roche had wired an offer to Bryan. Roche permitted Comstock to give the pub- lic the news of the signing of the contract, who thereby earned the great displeasure of Roche by completely forgetting to announce to the American people that Roche was in the Bryan lecture push.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The illustration represents a dress of sea- weed green mirror velvet, the skirt being plain and round. The body is of caracal or Breitschwantz fur and forms a short Louis XVI. vest, with lapels faced with white satin, embroidered with spangles. The chemisette is of lace. The back is orna-

GREEN VELVET DRESS.

mented with two plaits of fur, which pass under the arms and are fastened with tabs tied by straw buckles. There is a manch- eron at the shoulder and the cuffs are of white satin. Made by Lebeau.—New York Herald.

BALL FOR HER DAUGHTER

MRS. F. S. WINSTON ENTERTAINS A COMPANY OF YOUNG FOLK.

Those Who Were Invited—Mrs. J. M. Boardman Gives a Reception for the Count and Countess Joleaud de St. Maurice—Dance of Hyde Park High School Under Gamma Sigma Auspices — Weddings Solemnized and to Come—Events of Today.

THE home of Mrs. Frederick S. Win- ston, No. 576 North State street, was gay last evening with a young people's dance given by the hostess for her daughter, Miss Merwyn Win- ston. The house throughout was dec- orated with Amer- ican beauty roses, except in the dining- room, where ascen- sion lilies and pink roses prevailed. Hand's Orchestra provided the music. Among others invited were:

Miss Muriel Byram,	Mr. U. S. Grant Jr.,
Miss Marion Austin,	Mr. Richard Dana,
Miss Alice Higinbotham,	Mr. R. A. Waller,
Miss Edith Brooks,	Mr. Mark Willing,
Miss Kate Lancaster,	Mr. Honore Palmer,
Miss Alice Barrett,	Mr. Max Fuller,
Miss Edith Key,	Mr. Augustus Peabody,
Miss Phoebe McCormick,	Mr. Lawrence Pierpont,
Miss Alice Adams,	Mr. Potter Palmer Jr.,
Miss Elizabeth Parker,	Mr. Clyde Ruinella,
Miss Edith Rogers,	Mr. Ogden McClurg,
Miss Louise Foltz,	Mr. Ralph Winston,
Miss Clara Sturges,	Mr. Hugh Carleton,
Miss Marie Rogers,	Mr. De Koven Towner,
Miss Marie Truesdale,	Mr. James Erskine,
Miss Margaret Potter,	Mr. Rae Rutter,
Miss Ethel Hooper,	Mr. Walter Ayer.
Miss Gwethlyn Jones,	

* * *

Mrs. J. M. Boardman, No. 235 Michigan avenue, gave a reception yesterday from 4 until 6 o'clock for the Count and Countess Joleaud de St. Maurice (née Corneau), whose wedding was celebrated in Springfield on Tuesday evening. The decorations in the drawing-room and dining-room consisted of palms and La France roses. Mrs. Boardman was assisted by Mrs. Susan Gale Cook and Mrs. Washington Hesing, Mrs. Geraghty and Miss Grace Marks presiding at the urns.

The Misses Head, No. 2 Banks street, gave an informal tea yesterday at 5 o'clock for Miss Alice Hawthorne Brooks, whose wed- ding takes place tonight. Miss Edith Brooks and Miss Perkins presided at the tea table, and during the hours of the evening Miss Barnum of Riverside gave several vocal se- lections.

* * *

Mrs. Charles N. Holden, No. 1841 Welling- ton avenue, gave a young people's tea yester- day afternoon for her daughter, Miss Char- lotte Holden, who is at home from Smith Col- lege for the holidays. The young women presiding in the fearoom were friends of Miss Holden from Smith and Vassar Colleges. They were:

Miss Florence Tyler of Boston,	Miss Marion Forker,
Miss Florence Durrie,	Miss Beers,
Miss Gertrude Fulton,	Miss Stillwell.

* * *

The Theta Chapter of the Gamma Sigma Fraternity of the Hyde Park High School gave a dance at the Kenwood club last night for alumni and the Eta Chapter of the Evanston High School. The young people were chaperoned by Mrs. Charles French and the Misses Bogue.

Mr. Samuel Banning and Mr. Brockway Gilson, home from Dartmouth College, and Mr. George Manierre gave a dance for a party of Hinsdale young people on Tuesday evening. After the performance the young people were enter- tained by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Banning, No. 5610 Madison avenue.

* * *

The last of the three informal subscription balls was given at Bourntique's last night and proved one of the most delightful dances of the holiday season. The committee re- sponsible for the events included:

Mr. Harry Taft,	Mr. Harold Letton,
Mr. Sidney Mitchell,	Mr. Durant Howard,
Mr. Claude Dickie,	Mr. Edwin Given.

The Neighborly club gave its third annual reception and dance last night at the Medi- nah Temple, entertaining the members of the recent theater party given by the organi- zation.

The Terpsichorean club of Hyde Park gave a dance at the Chicago Beach Hotel, the second of a series of midwinter dances.

* * *

Mrs. J. M. Newberger, No. 4733 Kenwood avenue, gave a young people's dance last night for her daughter.

Mrs. Rollin A. Keyes of Kenilworth gave a young people's dance last night for her daughter, Miss Frances Keyes.

* * *

The Woman's Fortnightly club of Nor- mal Park met on Monday at the residence of Mrs. L. W. Storrs, No. 6732 Wentworth avenue. The following participated in the musical program: Miss Jessie Baird, Mrs. Rosalie M. Lancaster, Miss Mary H. Storrs, and Mr. Brurkhorst. The paper of the day on Rubinstein was read by Mrs. D. W. Storrs.

Mr. Howard Henderson, President of the Chicago Bar Association, gave the secon[d] of two receptions to members last night at his residence, No. 4100 Grand boulevard.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Helen Adelaide Peck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bradshaw Peck, No. 5528 Monroe avenue, to Mr. Samuel Savil Paquin was celebrated last night at 8:30 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, the Rev. Dr. N. D. Hil- lis officiating.

The marriage of Miss Vinnie Ream Leav- ens to Mr. Jefferson Connell was solemnized last night at the residence of the bride's un- cle, Mr. Arthur Bouron, No. 4311 Evans avenue.

The marriage of Miss Emma Frances Barkley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Barkley, No. 2524 Selwyn avenue, Irving Park, to Dr. Melvin Porter Parish of De- catur was solemnized last night at the resi- dence of the bride's parents.

* * *

Following is a schedule of the principal so- ciety events today:

The wedding of Miss Mary Dwight to Mr. Turlington W. Harvey Jr. at 12 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents in Lake Forest.

The wedding of Miss Alice Hawthorne Brooks to Mr. George James Farnsworth at 7:30 p. m. at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 235 Dearborn avenue.

The wedding of Miss Jessie Bingham to Mr. Mark B. Kimball at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 4346 Oakenwald avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, a dance.

Second of a series of dinner dances at the residence of Mrs. Robert Moody Critchell, No. 1021 Indiana avenue.

Mrs. James Charnley, No. 99 Astor street, young people's card party.

Mrs. Graeme Stewart, No. 13 Ritchie place, a luncheon for her daughter, Miss Helen Stewart.

Concordia club, a dance at Kinsley's.

Highland Park club, a reception to the officers at Fort Sheridan and their families.

The Plaisance club, a ball at the Hotel del Prado.

The Illinois club, a young people's dance.

* * *

The women of Grace M. E. Church will hold their sixth annual reception on New Year's day from 5 to 9 o'clock. The lecture room will be transformed into a parlor and the following will preside at the tables:

Mrs. William H. Bush,	Miss Ruth Briggs,
Mrs. J. B. Hobbs,	Mrs. A. Butterfield.
Miss Nellie Flood.	

A band of music will be in attendance and members who have removed to other sec- tions of the city and to suburban towns are especially invited to participate in this re- union. The following women will act as a reception committee:

Mrs. C. H. Stead,	Miss Ella S. Waldner,
Mrs. D. Y. McMillen,	Miss Alice Fitch,
Miss Lucy Abrams Cochran,	Miss Eleanor Richards,
Miss Pearl Billings,	Miss Lou T. Shipley.

The North Shore club will give a party on New Year's eve to dance the old year out and the new year in. The program will in- clude old-fashioned square dances for the especial pleasure of the older members. A children's holiday party will be given at the club on New Year's night, the program comprehending a ventriloquist, dancing, and a supper.

The Menoken club has issued the following January announcements:

Jan. 5, guest night.
Jan. 7, ladies' whist tournament.
Jan. 8, Menoken Bowling club.
Jan. 9, ladies' informal, cards.
Jan. 12, ladies' afternoon, progress.
Jan. 12, Menoken bowling club.
Jan. 13, ladies' whist tournament.
Jan. 19, ladies' whist tournament.
Jan. 19, Menoken Bowling club.
Jan. 20, young people's formal party.
Jan. 21, musical club talent.
Jan. 26, Menoken Bowling club.
Jan. 28, ladies' informal, dancing.
Jan. 29, ladies' whist tournament.

* * *

The Sheridan club has issued invitations to the annual New Year's ball on Wednes- day evening, Jan. 6. The members of the Committee of Arrangements are: Mr. James W. McDonald, Mr. W. H. Ebert, Mr. Fred K. Higbie, Mr. Daniel J. Young, and Mr. John W. Donohue.

* * *

The following young women will receive on New Year's day from 4 until 10 o'clock at No. 1078 East Fifty-first street:

Miss Ella Starr,	Miss Kathryn Fell,
Miss Gertrude Weber,	Miss Mabel Sparr.

The following young women will receive on New Year's day from 5 until 9 o'clock with Mrs. Charles Edwards, No. 204 Sixth avenue, Englewood:

Mrs. Charles P. Saxe,	Miss Martha Martin,
Miss Edwards,	Miss Casey,
Miss Kathryn Walker,	Miss Martin.
Miss Northrup,	

Mrs. Cyrus Henry Clarke, No. 2712 Michi- gan avenue, will give a young people's theater party on Saturday evening, followed by a supper at the Auditorium Hotel.

Miss Henry S. Robbins, No. 434 North State street, will give a reception on Monday, Jan. 11, from 4 until 6 o'clock.

* * *

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—[Special.]— Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller gave a dinner last night at which the President and Mrs. McKinley were the guests of honor. Among others present were Secretary and Mrs. Ol- ney, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Justice and Mrs. Feck- ham, Justice and Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. Calderon Carlisle, Mr and Mrs. Coudert of New York, and Dr. and Mrs. Gilman of Balti- more.

The Austrian Minister and Baroness Hen- gelmueller entertained at dinner this even- ing at the legation residence recently pur- chased by the Austrian Government at a cost of $70,000. The guests were the French Ambassador and Mme. Patenotre, the Span- ish Minister and Mme. Dupuy de Lome, Senator and Mrs. Brice, Miss Pauncefote, the Earl of Westmeath, Miss Alice Belknap, Prince Wrede, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, Miss T. Riggs, Mrs. Draper, Mr. H. Maitland Kersey, and ex-Minister John A. Kasson.

Chevy Chase club-house was the scene tonight of the annual hunt ball. With a sparkling fire in the great open fireplace and the gorgeous red and black decorations, the scene was a brilliant one. Over the fire- place the usual massing of evergreens and starring of red and white electric lights formed a screen for the orchestra. Black and red bunting was hung from the center of the room, and extended to the ends in canopy fashion. In the window seats clus- ters of orchids and growing lilies were ar- ranged. Over the pictures of the hunt golf mallets were crossed. The usual fox head and pink coats, not to speak of saddles and other equipments for the hunt, were hung conspicuously over the doorways and win- dows. The two pretty tables in the dining- rooms of the club-house were decked with roses and dainties for a collation. The ladies receiving party were Mrs. Ffoulke, wife of the President of the club; Mrs. Dunn, wife of the master of the hounds; Lady Pauncefote, Mrs. May, Mrs. Hitt, Mrs. Sheridan, and Mrs. Hearst.

The cotillion was led by Mrs. George Dunn, assisted by Mr. George Howard. The favors were suggestive of the hunt, being tiny whips, saddles, bridles, and horns.

Nansen's Book Sells Well.

More than 11,000 copies of Dr. Nansen's new book have already been subscribed for in Norway alone.

THE DAUGHTER OF A BONAPARTE.

In Washington on Tuesday afternoon Miss Louise Bonaparte, the daughter of Mrs. Charles Jerome Bonaparte, was married to Count Adam de Moltke-Huitfeldt of Den- mark. The bride is the daughter of the late Col. Jerome Bonaparte, and the bride- groom is the son of the late Danish Minister to France. The wedding had been post- poned owing to the death of the bridegroom's father. It was a quiet affair.

VIVIAN SARTORIS IN 1891.

AS SHE IS TODAY.

One of the most favored débutantes in Washington society this winter will be Miss Vivian Sartoris, President Grant's grand- daughter. The two pictures show her as she was six years ago and as she is today.

BLOOMINGTON'S NEW POSTOFFICE.

Government Building Costing $83,000 Opened to the Public—Citizens Furnished the Site.

Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The new government building was formally opened today, and was inspected by thou- sands. Postmaster Eddy and assistants

BLOOMINGTON'S NEW POSTOFFICE.

welcomed all who visited the building and showed them all of its beauties and con- veniences.

The structure stands on the corner of Jef- ferson and East streets, within one block of the Court-House Square. It cost, land in- cluded, $83,000. The government appropria-

POSTMASTER JOHN EDDY.

tion was $75,000, and the people of Bloom- ington subscribed about $8,000 for the site.

The edifice is a massive and substantial one, constructed of stone and pressed brick. The interior finish is oak, with artistically frescoed ceilings. The main floor is devoted to postoffice uses. There are rooms up-stairs for postal inspectors, railway postal clerks, and for civil service examinations.

MENU FOR FRIDAY.

BREAKFAST.
Grapes.
Shredded wheat biscuit. Cream.
Shirred eggs. Broiled ham.
Crumpets. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Panned oysters. Macaroni croquettes.
Sliced oranges. Toast.
Tea.

DINNER.
Russian soup.
Roast duck. Creamed onions.
Sweet potatoes. Stewed tomatoes.
Salad Macedoine. Cocoanut pudding.
Crackers. Cheese. Coffee.

Munger's Laundry leads in the quality of work turned out.

WISCONSIN'S STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Board of Control Makes Its Third Bi- ennial Report of What It Has Done.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The State Board of Control has prepared and will soon publish its third biennial report for the two years ending Sept. 30, 1896. The board has supervision of the penal and charitable institutions of the State, and, re- ferring to the time spent in examining these asylums and prisons, the report claims it could have been more profitably spent in investigating the methods in vogue in other States and learning something therefrom than in traveling thousands of miles from one Wisconsin institution to another.

The appropriations for these institutions have been found sufficient for their proper maintenance, except in the case of the State prison at Waupan, where a deficiency of $300,000 existed two years ago, and the last Legislature only appropriated enough to wipe out this deficiency and run the prison for one year. Accordingly, last July the board secured a credit of $40,000 which it thinks will last until the next appropria- tion is available.

In connection with the State Hospital for the Insane at Mendota, the board recom- mends an asylum be built for the care of the disturbed chronic cases, so they can all be gathered under one roof. The criminal insane could also be cared for in such an asylum.

For the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Winnebago the board recommends an appropriation of $4,000 for new buildings and the installation of an electric light plant. The prevalent typhoid-fever has been abated by changing the sewer pipe so it would not enter the lake so near the water supply intake.

At the School for the Deaf at Delavan the manual training department is about finished, and can soon be put to good use. It has cost $10,000. A change had to be made in the electric lighting system, as it was found the storage battery would not work. Speaking of the many day schools for the deaf scattered through the State, and which have had the effect of dimin- ishing the attendance at the Delavan in- stitution, the board fears they will not prove as valuable to their unfortunate pupils as the State school could, and the result will be a number of educated deaf mutes who will find themselves unable to make a satisfactory living.

Twenty-five thousand dollars has been spent on a new building for the School for the Blind at Janesville since 1894, so it now has accommodations for 150 pupils. At this institution also the storage battery system proved a failure. New heating apparatus has also been put in at a cost of $2,200, and the school is in excellent condition.

At the Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha part of the last appropriation of $5,000 for a manual training school plant has been expended. Four working ma- chinery, and an iron working department will be added soon. The board is of the opinion greater care should be exercised by magistrates in sending boys to this reform school, and those who are vagrants simply on account of the neglect of parents or guardians should not be so committed. " The law," says the report, " seems to offer a temptation to economical com- munities to make charge of crime against a boy when he is really only refractory," and it instances a case where boys have been sent to the school for no worse of- fense than snaring pigeons in the street. In the State outside of Milwaukee only 60 per cent of the committments were for crime, the remainder being on account of " incorrigibility."

The sanitary condition of the State prison at Waupun is reported as improved, but still far from satisfactory. The board rec- ommends more improvements in this line, as well as the erection of cottages to be rented to prison officials. The daily cost of mainte- nance per capita in 1895 was 45 cente, but it was reduced in 1896 to 41 cents. The earn- ings per capita in 1895 were 23.3 cents, and in 1896 they were 24.2 cents. The net cost per capita in 1895 was 21.7 cents, and in 1896 15.6 cents.

At the State Public School at Sparta $3,000 has been spent for a much-needed hospital, a central heating plant, says the report, is also a necessity.

The board says it has located the new Home for the Feeble-Minded at Chippewa Falls on account of the healthfulness of the surroundings, the abundant water supply, the avail- ability of the 600 acres of land offered by the city for the purposes needed, and the railway facilities. The sum of $100,000 has been appropriated for the institution, and contracts amounting to nearly $97,000 let. For the maintenance of this institution dur- ing the next two years the board makes the following estimate:

For 150 for 200 inmates at $3.50 per week..$45,500
For 1898 for 250 inmates at $3.50 per week.. 45,500
Total $91,000
Less $1.50 per week paid for 250 inmates by counties at the end of the year 1897..... 19,500
Total for 1897 and 1898..... $71,500

The asylum will be ready for the reception of inmates Jan. 1, 1897, and C. E. Erwin of Tomah has been appointed steward.

In conclusion, the report draws attention to the fact that there is no law by which an insane inmate of the Milwaukee House of Correction can be transferred to the State Insane Asylum.

CATHOLICS IN QUEBEC IN REVOLT.

Excitement Throughout the Province Over the Excommunication of L'Electeur.

Montreal, Que., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The mandamente issued by Roman Catholic Bishops of Quebec, forbidding faithful Cath- olics to subscribe for, read, circulate, or otherwise encourage the newspaper L'Elec- teur, published in Quebec City, under pain of being deprived of the benefits of the church, has created intense excitement throughout the province, and is denounced in strong terms by liberal French and English papers.

Mr. Pacaud, publisher of the condemned paper, it is understood, will take an action for $5,000 damages against each of the Bishops who signed the mandaments, and a large number of prominent men have ex- pressed a willingness to subscribe towards carrying the case to the Privy Council if necessary.

Mr. Pacaud will cease publication of his paper and appeal for the condemnation of the Bishops to the Roman court.

The Toronto Globe in a leading editorial to- day says the matter is not one which con- cerns the French-Canadians and Catholics alone. The maintenance of their rights and liberties is a matter which interests all and which demands the gravest consideration of every citizen of Canada.

The offense of L'Electeur was in denying the right of the church to dictate to the elector how he shall vote upon a political question as that of the restoration of separate schools in Manitoba.

Ex-Mayor H. Beaugrand, editor of La Patrie, announces over his signature tonight that he has taken up the challenge thrown down by the hierarchy of Quebec and will stand for St. Louis division of Montreal for the Quebec Legislature as an anti-clerical candidate. He calls upon all Liberal candi- dates to revolt against the domination of the Bishops. He describes the excommunication of L'Electeur as the beginning of a war to the death.

Against Sunday Night Courting.

In Bridgeport, Conn., a bachelors' club is attempting to force unfaithful members to ab- stain from Sunday evening courting. Last Sunday night the club visited houses where their weaker brethren were making calls and abducted the tender-hearted youths.

SELL SKIN TO SAVE LIFE.

EIGHTEEN MEN PART WITH PATCHES OF FLESH FOR $1 EACH.

Seventy-five Square Inches of Cuticle Transferred from Their Arms to the Body of Mary Gallagher, Terri- bly Burned in a Gasoline Explosion —Surgeon Believes She Will Re- cover—Peculiarly Worded Adver- tisement Leads to Comical Scenes.

The price of human epidermis is not given in the daily market reports, but it can be stated upon the best authority it brings a little less than 33 cents a square inch in Chicago at present.

Eighteen men went to St. Elizabeth's Hos- pital, Davis and Thompson streets, yester- day, and permitted 200 sections of cuticle to be taken from their arms, and each re- ceived the sum of $1. The slices averaged about one-eighth of a square inch each, and the total amount of skin required and taken was about seventy-five square inches. Twelve or thirteen slices were taken from the arms of each. Dr. Krampa, who superin- tended the operation, said as far as he could judge the sole object of the men was to gain the money he offered.

The operation was performed in the inter- est of Emma Gallagher, a young woman who recently received severe injuries by being burned at her home, No. 285 Canal street, in a gasoline explosion. She was burned on the arms, chest, and back, and the amount of tissue injured was so large the young woman's system was incapable of replacing the skin.

Other means failed, and an advertisement was inserted in a morning paper, calling for twenty-five healthy men for grafting. Nearly 100 responded, but the majority seem to have misunderstood the meaning of the notice. Some brought pruning hooks and big knives, expecting to find a nursery for fruit trees— or at least the manager of one. Others did not say just what they expected to find, but hinted they were on the lookout for a " good thing," and left without extended explana- tion when told they would be paid a dollar each for sundry portions of their outer anat- omy.

Only eighteen staid, and they passed a successful medical examination. The opera- tion took about an hour. The arms were stripped and thoroughly cleansed and scraped above the elbow, antiseptically washed and bandaged. The men were then sent into the room where the young woman was waiting to receive the little squares of cuticle upon her wounded arms and body. Dr. Krampa said the operation was not pain- ful. He said it was the only thing that would have saved the young woman's life, and he has the utmost confidence in her speedy re- covery.

GAS ALMOST PROVES THEIR DEATH.

Kate and Agnes Brown Found Uncon- scious, but Are Revived by Heroic Treatment.

A foul chimney nearly caused the death by asphyxiation early yesterday morning of Kate and Agnes Brown, daughters of Bene- dict Brown, an employe of the Schoenhofen Brewing company, No. 15 Blair place. They were resuscitated only after long efforts and the use of heroic remedies. Mr. and Mrs. Brown and two other children were also considerably affected by the deadly fumes.

The stove from which the gas came was in the room in which the two girls slept. The doors leading to the adjoining rooms, occu- pied by other members of the family, were only partially opened, but when Mr. Brown awoke about 6 o'clock his head was aching violently, and he experienced difficult breathing. He groped his way into the room occupied by his wife and with some difficulty awoke her. She, too, complained of a vio- lent headache and a feeling of suffocation.

Then he went into the room occupied by the two girls. After great difficulty he aroused Kate. She arose and started to walk across the room, but, after taking a few steps, fell unconscious.

The father, thoroughly alarmed and sus- pecting for the first time the cause, carried her down-stairs. Then he returned for the other daughter, who was also unconscious, and carried her down-stairs and went for a doctor.

When he returned with Dr. Henshall, No. 733 South Halsted street, another daughter, 10 years old, was also unconscious. She was taken down-stairs, and hypodermic in- jections of nitro-glycerine were adminis- tered to the sufferers. The youngest girl revived in a few moments, but only after two hours' hard work did the other two re- gain consciousness. Kate, the elder one, who is employed at the Boston Store, was greatly prostrated during the day, but it is thought she will recover.

JURY AWARDS MRS. BRAUN $45,000.

This Is the Price of a Fright Said to Have Been Given by Parson Craven.

Mrs. Emma Braun was given a verdict for $45,000 by a jury in Judge Chetlain's court yesterday against the Rev. Thomas Craven of Evanston. Mrs. Braun sued Mr. Craven for $50,000 damages, alleging that he entered her house and frightened her with threats. The defendant did not appear either in person or by counsel.

Mrs. Braun is old and feeble. She testified that on Feb. 14 last she encountered the minister. She was a subtenant of Mrs. Julia Soper, who occupied a house at No. 1407 Benson avenue, Evanston, owned by Cra- ven, and there was a dispute between Mrs. Soper and the landlord regarding the rent.

Craven, the plaintiff said, entered her room and told her that if she moved he would have her arrested.

Mr. Craven says he had no notice as to when the case would come to trial; that he will move for a new trial and expects to win. He denies absolutely the allegations against him.

TO GIVE A WATCH NIGHT RECEPTION.

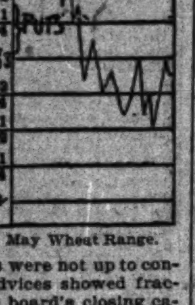
**Managers of the Y. W. C. A. Will Hold a Meeting Tonight at No. 55 South Ada

REACTION OF ONE CENT.

PART OF ADVANCE SINCE THE FIRST BANK FAILURE LOST.

Decided Strength Shown in Face of Unfavorable Local Conditions—Holders Attempt to Realize Profits—Bullish Estimates on Argentine Surplus—Good Exports of Corn—Provisions Rule Steady—South Water Street Prices.

May wheat sold yesterday morning 5c higher than the low point of the day on which the announcement of the failure of the National Bank of Illinois was made. The market has shown remarkable strength in face of rather unfavorable local conditions. Yesterday's decline was not on any change in considerations, but the result of a natural reaction. People with profits realized, or tried to, and the whole market eased off to a close just a cent below that of Tuesday. There was an increase in outside orders early in the day, and for a time an active market. Early public cables were not up to concert pitch, and later advices showed fractional concessions. The board's closing cable quoted spot wheat in Liverpool unchanged, with futures ¼d lower.



May Wheat Range.

Bullish Private Cables Received.

People who keep in close touch with the cash situation abroad said that their cables showed a firm tone. Continental markets [illegible]

[illegible]

pears, $1.75@2.00 per 40-lb box; California grapes, $1.50@1.65 per 4-basket case; persimmons, $1.00@1.25 per crate; Catawba grapes, 25c per 8-lb basket; lemons, $3.00@3.50 per box; oranges, $3.00@4.00 per box; pineapples, $2.75@3.00 per crate; cranberries, $4.50@6.00 per brl.

Hides—No. 1 green salted, 7@7¼c; No. 2 do, 6@6½c; No. 1 calf, 9c; No. 1 country tallow, 3c; No. 2 do, 2½c.

Hay—Receipts, 1,136 tons; shipments, 153 tons. Choice timothy quotable at $8.50@9.00; No. 1 at $8.00@8.50; No. 2 at $7.00@7.50; No. 3 at $5.00@6.50. Choice prairie at $7.50@8.00; No. 1 at $6.50@7.00; No. 2 at $5.00@6.00; No. 3 at $5.00@5.50; No. 4 at $4.00@4.50.

High proof spirits—Steady on the basis of $1.18 for finished goods.

Nuts—Walnuts, 40@50c per bu; butternuts, 45c per bu; chestnuts, 6c per lb; hickory nuts, $1.60@1.75 per bu; pecans, 8@10c per lb.

Potatoes—Burbanks, 22@24c per bu; Hebrons, 18@20c per bu; sweet potatoes, $1.00@1.35 per brl.

Vegetables—Beets, $1.00@1.75 per brl; cabbage, $10.00@13.00 per ton; celery, 30@50c per box; cucumbers, 25@40c per doz; cauliflower, $2.00@2.50 per crate; lettuce, $2.50@3.50 per brl; onions, 30@50c per bu; parsley, 15c per bu; string beans, $1.00@1.25 per bu; squash, $20.00@25.00 per ton; tomatoes, $2.00@2.50 per 6-basket crate; turnips, 17@20c per bu.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 21,800 bu; exports, 27,842 bu. Spot weaker; No. 1 hard, 96⅝c. Options opened easy, rallied sharply on higher cables and covering, but relapsed into weakness again, burdened by extensive liquidation, lower closing cables, slow export demand, and indications of larger spring wheat receipts; closed ⅝@1¼c net lower; No. 2 red May, 89⅝@90c, closed 88⅞c; December, 91⅜@92⅝c, closed 91⅝c.

Corn—Receipts, 37,800 bu; exports, 91,678 bu. Spot weaker; No. 2, 29½@29⅝c. Options opened steady on moderate local covering, but weakened later with wheat and closed at ¼c net decline; May, 31⅝@31 15-16c, closed 31⅝c; December closed 29½c.

Oats—Receipts, 37,200 bu; exports, 20,161 bu. Spot weaker; No. 2, 22½c. Options fairly active and weaker on large Western stocks and sympathy with corn, closing ⅛@⅜c net lower; May, 23⅝@24¼c, closed 23⅝c; December closed 21⅞c.

Hay steady. Hops steady. Hides firm. Leather steady. Wool quiet.

Provisions—Beef firm. Cut meats firm; pickled bellies, 4⅜@4⅝c; do shoulders, 4¼c; do hams, 8½@9c. Lard dull; Western steamed, $4.08⅓; refined steady. Pork dull. Tallow steady.

Cottonseed oil quiet.

Petroleum dull; united closed 90c bid. Resin firm. Turpentine firm; 26⅜@27½c. Rice quiet. Molasses dull.

Pig-iron dull; Southern, $11.00@12.25; Northern, $11.00@13.00. Copper steady; brokers', $11.37½; exchange, $11.45 buyers. Tin firmer; straits, $13.00; plates dull. Spelter easy; domestic, $4.00@4.10. Pig lead remains strong with holders inclined to ask more money, although brokers are quoting the old price of $2.90; exchange price, [illegible]

[illegible]

... $2.75@3.70; cows and heifers, $2.60@3.30; canners, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, $3.00@3.85; calves, $3.00@5.25; bulls, stags, etc., $1.75@3.25. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; market a shade easier; heavy, $3.05@3.20; mixed, $3.10@3.15; light, $3.25@3.30; bulk of sales at $3.10@3.20. Sheep—Receipts, none; market firm; natives, $2.75@3.65; Westerns, $2.50@3.35; common and stock sheep, $2.25@3.25; lambs, $3.00@5.25.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; market a shade better; native shipping steers, $3.50@5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.65; cows and heifers, $1.75@3.50; Texas steers, $2.50@4.00; cows, $1.75@2.75. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market steady to strong; light, $3.25@3.30; mixed, $3.10@3.30; heavy, $3.00@3.35. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; market strong; muttons, $2.50@3.85; lambs, $3.00@5.00.

OUR AGRICULTURE AND THE CURRENCY

Features of a Report Preparing by Secretary Morton—Interesting Comparisons Drawn from His Tables.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—[New York Evening Post.]—Secretary Morton is getting ready to draw the fire of the silver men in Congress once more. Giving the broadest interpretation to the duty imposed on the Department of Agriculture by the organic law which created it—"to diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word"—he last month ordered the statistician of the department to prepare a special report showing "the popular source whence comes any demand for a reconstruction of the coinage and monetary system of the United States, and what interests probably prompt such a demand;" and also "what relation, if any, exists between the prices of either of the money metals and the price of any farm staple, like wheat, for instance."

The report, which is now going through the press, groups the States in two classes—those which voted for the gold standard at the late election and those which voted for free silver. All the statistics are carried out in detail, and are interesting to study in that way, but the size of the tables makes their full reproduction here impracticable. It will suffice for the present purpose to cite the totals, which show the following results:

	Gold States.	Silver States.
Area, in sq. miles	938,495	1,726,225
Electoral vote	273	174
Population	39,624,035	22,492,776
Native illiterate whites, 10 years old and over	822,074	1,197,663
Ratio of native illiterate whites, 10 yrs. old and over, per cent	3.7	11.4
School expenditures, total	$107,415,656	$30,487,087
School expenditures, per capita	$2.71	$1.37
Personal property	$17,189,807,388	$7,963,946,573
Real property	$29,599,995,624	$9,311,353,418
Farm lands	$9,439,358,156	$3,800,479,173
Farm products	$1,462,924,735	$993,538,484
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,118,186

[illegible]

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

[illegible]

OFFICERS ARE ELECTED.

STOCK AND MINING BOARD HOLDS ITS ANNUAL MEETING.

Board of Trustees Is Selected, Which Names the Present Officials Another Year—Calls to Be Resumed Jan. 4—Diamond Match Advertisement Causes Gossip—Stock Is Strong in the Local Market—Alley "L" Debentures Said to Be Unpopular.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Stock and Mining Board was held yesterday afternoon and trustees were elected for the ensuing year. Following the annual meeting the trustees elected officers of the board. The trustees as elected are as follows: John Marder, H. Burkholder, M. J. Sheridan, A. H. Nelson, John Hill Jr., George T. Dawley, F. B. Lincoln, E. W. Humphrey, W. D. Underwood, C. C. Chapin, F. E. Magill, and C. E. Rollins. At the meeting of the trustees officers were elected as follows: President, John Marder; First Vice-President, M. J. Sheridan; Second Vice-President, George T. Dawley; Treasurer, John Hill Jr.; Secretary, H. Burkholder. A resolution was passed in conformity with the previous action of the trustees providing for the opening of the exchange Jan. 4.

The Chicago Stock and Mining Board, which was organized a year ago as the Chicago Mineral and Mining Board, had yesterday 137 members. There were listed on the board thirty-two mining properties. Applications for five more properties to be listed are now in the hands of the Listing committee. The Listing committee will decide whether any of the local stocks traded in on the Chicago Stock Exchange will be called. Following the closing of the Chicago Stock Exchange it was decided to call local stocks on the board and the name was changed to the Chicago Stock and Mining Board because of this decision. Although these stocks were called regularly each day for some time there was never a sale of a single share made. It is the expectation, therefore, that only mining stocks will be called. The exchange has been closed on account of dull business since September. It is in good shape financially, having in the treasury now $6,000 and having the rent for its board rooms in the New York Life Building paid up to May 1. Since its organization it has been unfortunate in the amount of business transacted. While sales of large amount were reported each day, there has always been some doubt expressed as whether all of these sales were genuine. A big business is not looked for immediately after the opening but officers of the institution believe if it can be kept on its feet for a few months a considerable business in mining stocks can be worked up.

Gossip Regarding Diamond Match.

Diamond Match was the feature of the Stock Exchange yesterday. There were sales of only 1,102 shares during the day, but even this small amount of business exceeded that in any other security. The stock was strong yesterday, opening at 118 and advancing to 119⅝ and closing at 117½. A good deal of comment was occasioned yesterday by an advertisement printed in THE TRIBUNE, in which Louis Lombard made an offer to Diamond Match stockholders which was out of the usual order of such offers. Mr. Lombard offered to buy Match stock within the next few days, and to give the seller a written guarantee from responsible persons that in case stocks should sell four months from the date of the offer below the present selling price, they should be paid the difference between the present price and the selling price at that time. The first conclusion reached by the brokers was that some of the shorts were looking for a chance to cover and to make money on the proposition. There has been a considerable amount of Diamond Match stock sold, seller 30 or seller 60, since the opening of the exchange at prices running from above 125 down to 108. So far as is known none of this stock has so far been delivered. The supposition was that the short sellers had become convinced they could not bear the market sufficiently to cover their short sales and were therefore seeking to get the stock in this way. If any considerable amount of stock [illegible]

Debentures Not in Demand.

[illegible]

cance until near the close, when a brisk purchasing movement in Sugar developed, advancing the price 2 per cent. The traders were the principal purchasers, but the buying was called good and was attributed to alleged expectations of favorable news for the property from Washington. London was a moderate seller of the prominent international as well as some of the low priced stocks. St. Paul lost a sharp fraction in the forenoon, but later made a slight recovery in spite of foreign selling and the publishing of November statement showing a decrease in net of $398,198.

The declaration of a dividend of 3 per cent on Tobacco common stock influenced covering in the shares and sharp advances from the low points on increased dealings. No action was taken by the directors regarding the scrip. The preceding dividend, in February, on the common was 2 per cent cash and 20 per cent in scrip. Last month a 3 per cent dividend was paid on the scrip, and for some time past gossip has appeared at intervals of the probable early redemption of the scrip in cash and an increase in the common dividend to 8 per cent per annum. The market closed steady at slight net losses generally.

The bond market displayed increased activity and strength, with some notable improvements in the gilt-edge issues on investment orders. Long Island 4s were conspicuous for a decline to 75, as compared with 88¼, the preceding sale on the 11th inst. The aggregate sales were $1,742,000. The main advances are: Omaha and St. Louis first trust receipts, 7½ per cent; Chicago, Burlington and Northern 5s, 5½; Northern Pacific collateral trust 6s, 5; St. Charles Bridge firsts, 2¼; Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis 4½s, series B, 1⅝; Burlington, Iowa Division, 4s, 1⅜; St. Paul 7s and Standard Rope 6s, 1¼; Central Georgia 5s, 1 per cent. Declines: Forth Worth and Denver City firsts, 3 per cent; Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans gold 5s, 1¼; St. Paul, Minneapolis and Milwaukee firsts, 1 per cent.

Governments were dull but a shade higher. The transactions were $27,000.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Dc.30.	Closing Dc.29.
Amer. Sugar	39,200	112	110	112	110¼
Amer. Tobacco	11,600	80¼	79¼	79⅝	80
Amer. Express	20	111	111	111	.....
Adams Express	65	150	150	150	150
Atchison	2,100	14¼	13⅞	14	14
Do pfd.	3,800	23⅝	23	23¼	23¼
Amer. Spirits Co.	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	12
Bay State Gas	500	11¼	11	11¼	.....
Balt. & Ohio	800	16¼	16	16¼	.....
Brooklyn U. Gas	12	88	88	88	.....
C., B. & Q.	12,500	70⅜	69⅝	70	70⅜
C. & N. W.	200	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	102
C., M. & St. P.	9,100	73⅝	73	73¼	73⅝
Do pfd.	20	131	131	131	131
C., R. I. & P.	1,500	66¼	66	66	66⅜
C., St. P. M. & O.	100	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
Canada Southern	100	46	46	46	45
Ches. & Ohio	200	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	16¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	100	26½	26½	26½	26½
C. R. R. of N. J.	100	100½	100½	100½	100⅜
Con. Gas [N.Y.]	500	140¼	139¼	140¼	139⅜
Chicago Gas	1,700	73⅜	73	73¼	72⅝
C. & H. V. C. & I.	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
D., L. & W.	100	158	158	158	.....
Del. & Hudson	2,100	119	119	119⅝	118¼
Edison	100	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	.....
E. & T. H.	10	26	26	26	.....
Do pfd.	100	39	39	39	.....
Gen. Electric	1,600	32⅜	32	32¼	.....
Illinois Steel	200	40	39¼	39¼	41½
Ill. Central	10	93	93	93	.....

[illegible]

Quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	5	Justice	4
Alpha Con.	8	Kentuck Con.	1
Andes	11	Mexican	42
Belcher	40	Occidental Con.	20
Bullion	7	Ophir	93
Caledonia	10	Overman	16
Challenge Con.	33	Potosi	54
Chollar	30	Savage	24
Confidence	84	Sierra Nevada	42
Con. Cal. and Va.	105	Silver Hill	1
Con. Imperial	1	Union Con.	38
Crown Point	19	Utah Con.	6
Gould & Currie	26	Yellow Jacket	30
Hale & Norcross	110		

RAILROADS OFFER $10,000 REWARD.

Efforts to Apprehend Persons Responsible for the Cahaba Wreck.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 30.—The Louisville and Nashville and the Southern railway companies have offered a reward of $10,000 for the arrest and conviction of persons implicated in the Cahaba River bridge disaster near Blocton, Ala., on Sunday last. The officials of both roads are making strenuous efforts to capture the guilty parties.

Established five years ago with a paid up capital of **One Million Dollars,** conducting its business along strictly commercial lines and within the rigid requirements of the national banking laws, the

NATIONAL BANK of the REPUBLIC

offers its services to responsible business houses, believing it can be of *real service* to them.

JOHN A. LYNCH, President. J. H. CAMERON, Asst. Cashier.
A. M. ROTHSCHILD, Vice-President. R. M. McKINNEY, 2d Asst. Cashier.
W. T. FENTON, 2d Vice-President and Cashier.

To the Holders of the Certificates of Stock of the Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit Railroad Company:

The undersigned committee has formulated a plan for the management of the elevated railway plant and franchises formerly owned and operated by the Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit Railroad Company, if the same shall be acquired at foreclosure sale by or under the control of the undersigned, which plan, among other things, provides:

First—For the creation of a railway corporation, under the laws of Illinois, to take and operate said railway plant and franchises, with an authorized capital of $11,823,800, of which $1,500,000 shall be common stock and the remainder, viz., $10,323,800, shall be preferred over said common stock to the extent of non-cumulative annual dividends at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum, and to the extent of the face value in case of voluntary or involuntary liquidation or closing out of the corporation; it being provided that in any year when the preferred stock has received 6 per cent in dividends and the outstanding common stock has received 12 per cent in dividends, then any further dividends in such year shall be paid ratably over the whole stock.

Second—For the issue and delivery, in consideration of the transfer of said railway plant and franchises, of all of said preferred stock, as full paid, to the order of the undersigned committee and those joining under agreement with it in the purchase at foreclosure sale.

Third—For the issue and sale at par by said new corporation of $1,500,000 of its certificates of indebtedness in order to provide a fund for betterments, extensions, improvements, changes of motive power, and other uses. Said certificates are to bear non-cumulative interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable annually only out of net income; the principal is to be payable in thirty (30) years and is to be convertible, at the option of the holder, into common stock of said new company at any time within ten (10) years and prior to redemption by the debtor—the option being reserved to the debtor to redeem said certificates at a premium of 20 per cent at any time before conversion into stock after ninety days' notice.

Said convertible certificates of indebtedness are hereby offered for subscription, at par, for the period of thirty days only from the date hereof, to the holders of the certificates of the stock of the Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit Railroad Company in the ratio of the stock of said Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit Railroad Company represented by their respective stock certificates—i. e., each holder of stock certificates shall be entitled to subscribe for said certificates of indebtedness to the amount of one-fifth of his holding of such stock certificates. The terms and provisions of subscription are substantially as follows—viz.:

On making his or her subscription, each subscriber must deposit with The Northern Trust Company, as trustee, his or her certificates of stock in said Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit Railroad Company, indorsed in blank, together with the cash for one-fourth of his or her subscription; another fourth thereof must be paid in to said Trust Company in two months from the date of this notice, one-fourth in four months from the date of this notice, and the balance in six months from the date of this notice; and the subscriber must, at the time of said first cash payment, sign the Subscription Agreement now in the hands of the said The Northern Trust Company of Chicago, which Subscription Agreement provides for the issue of trustee's receipts for the certificates of stock and cash deposited, and contains other provisions by the committee deemed reasonable and proper. No subscriptions for said certificates of indebtedness can be made after thirty days from the date of this notice.

Unless the holders of the certificates for at least sixty per cent of the stock of said Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit Railroad Company shall, within thirty days from the date of this notice, sign the Subscription Agreement in the hands of said The Northern Trust Company and make their cash payments and deposit their certificates of stock in escrow, this offer and all subscriptions made under it shall be non-operative, null, and void, and the stock and cash payments deposited with said Trust Company shall, upon the return and cancellation of its respective trustee's receipts therefor, be returned.

Chicago, Dec. 19, 1896.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER,
BYRON L. SMITH,
A. O. SLAUGHTER,
L. J. GAGE,
C. J. BLAIR,
LESLIE CARTER,
WILLIAM FLEMMING,
} Bondholders' Committee.

DUPEE, JUDAH, WILLARD & WOLF, Counsel.

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SURPLUS, $500,000.
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H. N. HIGINBOTHAM............of Marshall Field & Co.
MARVIN HUGHITT.........President C. & N.-W. Ry.
C. L. HUTCHINSON.......Pres't Corn Exchange Bank.
A. O. SLAUGHTER..............of A. O. Slaughter & Co.
MARTIN A. RYERSON.
ALBERT A. SPRAGUE......of Sprague, Warner & Co.
BYRON L. SMITH.......Pres't The Northern Trust Co.

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Surplus............$1,000,000
Undivided Earnings $500,000
This bank receives the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers, and Individuals, on the most liberal terms consistent with sound banking; and advances money at all times upon approved securities or names.
Collections on all points receive careful attention.
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CHAUNCEY J. BLAIR,
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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE MERCHANTS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, in Chicago, on Tuesday, the fifth day of January, 1897, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 m. for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
J. G. ORCHARD, Cashier.

INVESTMENTS.
There is no change in the situation to justify lower prices for wheat. We advise buying it on any breaks for a good profit. Corn and Provisions are very low and should sell higher. Market Letter free. Write for Information and Reference Book. EVERINGHAM, LYNCH & CO., 40 Board of Trade, Chicago.

Interest on Lake Gas Company's Bonds.

Interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Lake Gas company, maturing Jan. 1, 1897, will be paid to persons presenting coupons at the Illinois Trust and Savings Company's Bank on and after Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1896.
RICHARD [illegible], Treasurer.

Interest on the Equitable Gaslight & Fuel Company's Bonds.

The interest maturing Jan. 1, 1897, on the first mortgage bonds of the Equitable Gaslight & Fuel Company will be paid to the persons presenting coupons at the Chicago National Bank on and after Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1896.
ROBERT [illegible], Treasurer.

[illegible]

COVERS HER HEALTH.

Hospital in Philadel- Physicians Pro- Her Cured.

Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Mrs. of the San Francisco mill- admitted to the Polyclinic weeks ago, and who was suc- upon, left that institution ago well. The physicians at Mrs. Castle is now in not exhibit the mahady.

what are the future but it is thought that will take a short trip returning to their home in

at the hospital Mrs. Castle room on the third floor, by a trained nurse. By ending physician no visitors were allowed to call upon

French fruit and at Gunther's.

TRANSFERS.

FERS FILED FOR REC- 1896: Dec. 29 [M.

n f. 122 to of M. Gartside). $ 3,256
son-av., n f. 48x ...naghue]..... 4,144
f. 24x100, Dec. 1,022
th-av., w f. 37½ ...pson to J. Ed- 3,000
s., s f. 24 12, ...Emerson]..... 11,000
...Schell-st., s f. 48x ...Knacht to K. G. 23,000
...Huron-st., 50x125, ...Gordon Stratton to 60,000
...s., w f. 50x102, ...ck to F. Siegel]. 25,000
...st., e f. 64, ...City Equ. L. & B. 1,800
...Perrott-st., s f. 41 ...to M. Hilton. 2,500
...s., s f. 22x124, Dec. 3,000
...ars]..... 25x96, ...Stimek]..... 11,000
...ritage, n f. 80x122, ...to E. Sturtevant]. 15,000
...rcia-av., w f. 51x ...to A. Parkhurst] 6,480
...Ravenswood, s f. ...Helmuth to M. 1,760
...what are the future ...but it is thought that ...will take a short trip ...returning to their home in 4,200
...18th-st., w f. 23x ...to J. A. Krol]..... 1,400
...f. 24x124.62, ...to J. Raddel]..... 1,725
...Zelen, n f. 24x111, ...R. & L. A. to M. 8,000
...Clancy, s f. 25x111, ...P. Erdwig]..... 1,700
...Byron, s f. 25x125, ...to J. A. Buckley] 2,050
...Franklin-av., e f. 25 ...Cessna to T. H. 1,750
...Beau-st., 23x116.7, ...to B. L. Robbins] 3,000
...Carroll-av., e f. 25 ...Alke to H. Lisl]. 1,800
...Avers-av., n f. 25x ...Mann to G. Meyer] 450
...Irving, w f. 25x125.7, ...M. S. Pitzer]..... 4,000
...Leavitt-st., w f. 19x119, ...st to E. Williams]. 22,000
...Peabody, n f. 50x140.5, ...Gen to C. Bentley]. 4,767
...Clinton, s f. 24x116, ...[B. Woodruff et al.]

PERMITS.

PERMITS WERE ISSUED ...ement yesterday:
...d basement brick ...st..... $ 5,000
...d basement brick ...st..... 2,000
...d basement brick ...st..... 28,000
...d basement brick ...st..... 1,300

PORATIONS.

...STATE YESTERDAY ...ction of the following com-

...Benefit Association, at ...al stock; mutual benefit; ...Rhinblom, Philip Lozar, and

...No. 506, Knights of Pythias, ...capital stock; fraternal; in- ...Swikirk, Emanuel P. Ba- ...Ishaq, William De H. Reeder,

...Mutuo Soccorso Sant Ales- ...without capital; social; in- ...Iassarella, Anglo Terrac-

...Shof Chicago, at Chicago; ...incorporators, William ...Fred Wilke.

...mpany, at Chicago; capital ...mercantile; incorporators, ...B. Levi, and Charles F.

...Escape company, at Chicago; ...manufacture fire escapes; in- ...J. Olson, Otto F. Reich, and

...ds Transit and Excursion com- ...capital stock, $12,500; general ...business, own and operate ...corporators, Thomas S. Adams, ...Isaac S. Brown.

...ial and Mortuary Service, at ...stock, $10,00; undertakers and ...incorporators, Charles A. ...Johnson, and Charles M.

...company, at Chicago; capital ...stock; incorporators, F. J. ...Hall and Jane G. Wells.

...ver Painting company, at De- ...$6,000; general painting, ...Louis E. Grau, Joseph Grass, and

...Street railway company, at ...Hall to enlargement of object of

...Gould company, at Chicago, certi- ...of capital stock from $1,000,000 to

...Motion company, at Chicago, and ...manufacturing company, Chicago, ...Hall, and made surrender of

...Art Stretch company, at Chicago; ...to manufacture specialties of ...Charles Carlson, Valter A. Mayer, ...Ryan.

...Hospital, at East St. Louis; ...to operate hospital; incorporators, ...Christopher Koenig, and Henry J.

...club, at Chicago; without capi- ...incorporators, Frank J. Kolar, James ...Evans, and others.

...Zion, at Chicago; with- ...stock; incorporators, A. Kapian, ...Bonn.

FOUND.

...COCKER SPANIEL; WHITE ...Finney." Liberal reward for ...Ellis-av.

...SPANIEL; UNUSUALLY ...Hall Pier; return to ...Liberal reward.

PERSONAL.

...SMITH: I SPENT CHRIST- ...Note: Look for something ...to be seen.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

...L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSI- ...No. 266 State-st., makes a special- ...for, insist and painless re- ...ations, and improving nails; sat- ...fee or no charge. Hours 9 to 5.

...ROOMS FOR "STATISTICS AND ...some valuable tables. Market ...Reference. 33 Bank- ...Produce and Stock ...Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

...ONLY ONE APPLICATION OF ...to make your face beautiful; ...$1 per jar. Vista ...Inside Temple.

...EAR AND EAR ALL DISEASES, ...consult free. DR. ...79 State-st., Room 40.

WANTED—MALE.

...Clerks and Clerks.

...HEAD BOOKKEEP- ...or other responsible posi- ...in bank preferred; last ...in bank; 5 years' general ...references from last em- ...Tribune office.

...BY FIRST-CLASS OF- ...experience in bookkeeping, ...details; able salesman; ...executive ability; German ...moderate salary with good ...present position. Ad-

...FRENCH, GERMAN, ...correspondent with long ...line wants a steady ...advancement. Address ...Philadelphia, Pa.

...AS BOOKKEEPER, ...by an energetic and ...references and bond; ...position to leaving the city. ...ce.

...BY THOROUGHLY ...as bookkeeper, as- ...ce with 9 years' experience; ...salary; city references. ...ce.

...THOROUGHLY COM- ...cashier of good habits; ...reference; can furnish bond. ...ce.

...AS BOOKKEEPER OR ...and thoroughly ex- ...of $3; have gilt-edge refer- ...Address K 423, Tribune.

...SHIPPING CLERK ...and telegraph operator; ...experience in office and ...and references. Ad- ...ce.

...REGISTERED PHAR- ...experience; capable of man- ...good references. Address ...ce.

...BY BOOKKEEPER OF

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 21, as assistant bookkeeper or other office work; good references. Address K 502, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GARDENER with diploma from both sides of the Atlantic; will guarantee financial success in producing choicest roses; also mushrooms, under glass, in same building, and heat, thereby saving expense both in labor, space, and fuel; thorough artist at table decoration and good landscape gardener; best city reference. WM. THOMPSON, 215 S. Lincoln-st.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, SINGLE; good city references; footman or housework; steam; character A1. Address K 416, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY competent Danish coachman; experienced horseman and driver; understands house and garden work; can milk; best city references. Address K 406, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A SWEDISH coachman, 22, as houseman in private family; 4 years' experience; 2 years in one place; moderate wages. CHARLES ALMSTROM, 182 E. Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN; thoroughly competent; Scotch, married; first-class New York and Chicago references. Address J 762, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Swedish coachman; understands care of fine horses and rigs; good wages and steady employment; first-class Chicago refs. V V 9, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGLISHMAN AS coachman or second; work around house if required; age 22. R. E. H., 2134 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SINGLE MAN AS coachman; first-class Chicago references. Address K 441, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED coachman; best city ref. V V 11, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY SOBER, RELIABLE coachman; city ref. V V 12, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT GENTLEMAN stenographer; very rapid; accurate; age 25; first-class education; best city references. Address K 586, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — COLLEGE MAN; practical printer, wants technical proof-reading or any kind of literary work; manuscripts prepared for press; typewritten essays, special addresses or sermons original; low rates; confidential; unexceptionable references. Address K 405, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, EXperienced as collector and general agent, wants position with some reliable firm; salary moderate; best of reference and bond furnished. Address K 400, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS OILER or fireman, single, steady, and reliable; 4 years' experience; good references; must have work at once. Address G. W. S., 16 Rush-st., Room 11.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swedish); understands care of horses, cows, and housework; can bring reference. Address NELSON, 2004 Diversey-av., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS nurse or attendant with hospital; experience; will leave city. Address K 444, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER [lady] of executive ability; can assume entire charge books, credits, and correspondence; also stenographer. Address K 527, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER, ASSISTant bookkeeper, or general office work by a bright, smart, good appearing business woman. Address V V 6, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework or second work. Apply MRS. SCHOFIELD, 3733 Langley-av., Flat N, after 10 a. m.

SITUATION WANTED—A PLACE IN PRIVATE family for general housework. Room 339, Netherland, 5224 Lake-av.

SITUATION WANTED — FOR SICK, LAME, or under confinement. MRS. MARTHA JOHNSON, 4522 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN girls; to take care of children or light housework. 339 29th-st., second flat.

SITUATION WANTED — WASHING, SCRUBbing, cleaning, by day. MRS. HANSON, 355 W. 49th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress. 3827 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL; general housework. 451 Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE. Address MRS. C., 609 E. 55th-st., 1st flat.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—AN AMERICAN GIRL wants permanent place in family to do plain sewing and mending; wages, $3 week. Address V V 4, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED — BY AN AMERICAN woman, is good housekeeper and seamstress; low wages for the winter; city or country. Address C P 374, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG SOUTHERN widow wishes position as companion or housekeeper; best of reference. Address J 488, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG WIDOW as housekeeper; write or call. 513 Armitage-av., upper flat.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer; 5 years' experience; rapid, efficient, accurate, and a good reference; moderate salary. Address K 435, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG WOMAN stenographer who has had 6 years' experience with wholesale house now retiring from business. Address K 402, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT STENOGRAPher [employed] wants half-day position; Remington. Address J 516, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HALF-DAY, IN LAWyer's office forenoons; capable stenographer. Address K 432, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED lady stenokrapher. Address 394 43d-st., Flat 2.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AMERICAN YOUNG lady; refined, educated; light work of any kind; good home; small wages. Have had office experience. Address K 415, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CLERK—SHIPPING—MUST BE QUICK AND correct at figures and with good knowledge of location of depots. Address K 528, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—TO OPERATE TYPEWRITER and work in office. Address K 450, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—BAKING POWDER, SPICES, EXtracts; good salary; give full particulars of line last sold and sales to insure interview. Address V V 8, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—WHO UNDERSTANDS INTRODucing a specialty to grocers. The Mitchell-Brainard Co., 11 South Water-st.

SALESMAN—$30 A WEEK SALARY AND EXpenses paid salesman; experience unnecessary; permanent position. W. L. Kline Co., St. Louis.

SALESMAN—CITY; ONLY EXPERIENCED canvassers need apply. 100 Auditorium Building

Boys.

BOY—FOR WHOLESALE OFFICE; EXTRA good penman; rapid, accurate figurer. State age, former employers, references, and salary expected. Address K 440, Tribune office.

OFFICE BOY—BRIGHT AND WILLING; GOOD penman. Address K 596, Tribune office.

Trades.

BOOKBINDERS—ONE FINISHER, ONE FORwarder; one marbler; highest wages and steady employment. DONOHUE & HENNEBERRY.

ENGINEER — STATIONARY. LICENSED; must have experience in electrical work. Address K 420, Tribune office.

PRINTERS—A FEW GOOD CYLINDER PRESSmen and feeders; highest wages and steady employment. DONOHUE & HENNEBERRY.

Miscellaneous.

AN IDEA—WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered inventors.

COLLECTORS—FOR INDUSTRIAL INSURance company; three active men wanted. Call at 553 W. 63d-st., corner Wright-st., Room 1.

ELEVATOR MAN OR BOY—EXPERIENCED; good salary. Address K 412, Tribune office.

WINDOW-TRIMMERS—FIRST-CLASS; ONLY those who have thorough knowledge of trade need apply. Superintendent's office, MANDEL BROS.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER — LAUNDRY. LADY, EXPERIenced; also operator, etc. 444 W. 63d-st. Office up-stairs.

Domestics.

COOK— AND LAUNDRESS, GERMAN PREferred; references required; 3 in family. 4422 Oakenwald-av.

COOK—COMPETENT; GERMAN; PRIVATE family. Address 198 26th-st.

GIRL — EXPERIENCED; FOR GENERAL housework for a family of two in a flat; must be a good cook and table waitress and have references. Call 2018 Indiana-av., 2d flat.

GIRL—REFINED GERMAN GIRL FOR LIGHT second work and sewing; 2 in family. 3138 Calumet-av.

GIRL—COMPETENT; FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in private family of two persons. Apply at 4014 Lake-av.

HOUSEWORK—184 53D-ST., YOUNG GIRL FOR light housework; one lady in family; can learn dressmaking.

HOUSEWORK — GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 3807 Prairie-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family. 3549 Indiana-av.

NURSE GIRL — FOR CHILD 18 MONTHS OLD. 220 48th-st.

NURSE GIRL—FOR 18-MONTHS-OLD CHILD. 220 East 45th-st.

Stenographers.

LADY STENOGRAPHER AND ASSISTANT bookkeeper—Who owns machine and resides on North Side preferred. Address, giving salary required and references, K 448, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER — AND TYPEWRITER

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—THE BEST LADY STENOGrapher and Remington operator in Chicago who will commence at $10 per week; must be rapid shorthand writer and do fast, neat, and very accurate work on machine; ability will be appreciated and recognized; must live on North Side; one living at home preferred; state fully experience and where employed since first position; beginners and those with limited experience need not apply. Address, handwriting, C C 207, Tribune office.

YOUNG LADY—WHO UNDERSTANDS STEnography and can, if necessary, assist as saleslady in wholesale business; steady position; moderate salary; answer, stating qualifications; lady of prepossessing appearance and 30 bust figure preferred. Address K 424, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

LADIES—CLERKS, COPYISTS, STENOGRAphers, cashiers, companions, immediately. Room 719, 167 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

GIRL—FOR OCCASIONAL ADDRESSING; give rate. Address K 422, Tribune office.

LADIES—NICE LOOKING, THAT WISH TO enter the theatrical profession. Apply to HARRIS & SHERMAN, Room 614, Schiller Theater.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

$620 ELLIS PARK—NICELY FURNISHED room, with board; heated; running water; bath; quiet; homelike; rates reasonable; near transportation.

2979 PRAIRIE-AV.—TWO ELEGANT FRONT rooms; private bath, steam heat, and board; hot water in abundance; references.

5334 CORNELL-AV.—BEAUTIFUL HOME FOR three; very reasonable if permanent; excellent location.

159 OAKWOOD-BLVD.—THE PRINCETON-Yale, everything new, $6, $7, and $8; no children.

2916 GROVELAND-AV.—PLEASANT, HANDsomely furnished rooms in private family.

3737 VINCENNES-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; rate moderate.

6446 YALE-AV.—FRONT ROOM, STEAM HEAT, good table; near R. I. depot.

3600 LAKE-AV.—PLEASANT ROOM; HOME comforts; excellent table.

5737 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS, 1 LARGE, WITH board; cozy home; first-class.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—SOME VERY DESIRAble rooms, with board; convenient location; refs.

North Side.

487 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM HEATED ROOMS, with board; families at reasonable rates.

547 LA SALLE-AV.—PLEASANT STEAM HEATed rooms, with excellent home cooking.

THE ELMS, 427 AND 429 LA SALLE-AV.—Steam heat, fine cooking; hard time prices.

361 DEARBORN-AV.—SINGLE FRONT ROOM; also large handsome room; board; central.

Hotels.

THE RUGIA, 473 DEARBORN-AV.—ROOMS single and en suite; elegant new furniture, first-class in all respects; porcelain bathtubs, electric lights, hot water heat, hardwood floors, stationary wash stands; table d'hote dinner; European plan.

Miscellaneous.

1524 MASONIC TEMPLE—HANDSOME ROOMS, also board; best locations; no charge.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM, NORTH SIDE, VICINITY of North-av. or Division-st., and Dearborn or La Salle-av., by single gentleman; private family preferred; permanent. Address, with full particulars and references, K 442, Tribune office.

BOARD—AN ENGLISH BARRISTER WISHES room and breakfast in the home of a refined widow lady where there are no other boarders; terms must be reasonable and references given and expected. Address K 421, Tribune office.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN WANTS BOARD, PRIvate family; North Side; walking distance; reasonable; no other boarders; state full particulars. Address K 449, Tribune office.

BOARD—DO YOU WANT RESPONSIBLE roomers or boarders? Call 1524 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILLIPS, Proprietors.

TO RENT—ELEGANT LARGE FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; rate reasonable. 3211 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3061 MICHIGAN-AV. — HANDSOMEly furnished rooms; superior accommodations; terms reasonable.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT room; steam heat, hot water, elevator; "Norwood," 3000 Indiana-av., Flat 1; reasonable.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS, NEAR CORNER 31st and South Park-av.; front room, with alcove and connecting bedroom, nicely furnished; large closets and convenience of bath. K 568, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT — AT ONCE, THREE light, furnished rooms; steam, good locality, near school; light-house keeping; cheap; give price. Address K 420, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS, heated, with use of bath, for light housekeeping; South Side. Address K 436, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—4806 LAKE-AV., TWO blocks from station, 9-room stone-front house; hardwood finish; modern; $45.

GEO. M. HORD, 615 Roanoke Bldg.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR 3 MONTHS, ONE of the finest homes in Kenwood. MATSON HILL, 907 Home Insurance Building.

TO RENT—HANDSOME PLACE IN KENWOOD, furnished or unfurnished, for 2 or 3 years. MATSON HILL, 907 Home Insurance Building.

West Side.

TO RENT—HOUSES—
416 Washington-blvd., 12 r., $40.
466 W. Randolph-st., 10 r., $25.
83 Throop-st., 11 r., $40.
311 Bryan-pl., opposite Union Park, $25.
96 Washington-blvd., cor. Carpenter, 12 r., $40.
23 Bishop-ct., 10 r., only $20.
242 W. Van Buren-st., 9 r. brick, $30.
16 Throop-st., 9 r. stone front, only $35.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 161 W. Madison-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—HOUSE—13 ROOMS, 219 OHIO-st., near Dearborn-av. TAYLOR, 78 Dearborn.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLATS FROM $20 TO $40 IN THE new and elegant FOLLANSBEE APARTMENT BUILDING, 39 Dearborn-av. and Wabash; be sure and see these; agent on premises.

TO RENT—STRANGERS LOCATING HERE should see elegant brown stone Kenwood flat, 8 rooms, 4519 Lake-av., only $22.50; open today. Owner, 447 Rookery.

TO RENT—$18; MODERN FLATS, 6 ROOMS. Cottage Grove, near 30th; also corner of 42d. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH, $20 up; rooms, $25; steam, hot water, elevator; strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—SMALL APARTMENTS; EVERY modern convenience; $12, $18; will furnish. 3826 Rhodes-av.

TO RENT—6247 MONROE-AV., 1 BLK. FROM I. C. and L. S. stations, fine 6-room flat, heated, with water. See janitor or owner, BOYD.

TO RENT—IN THE HODGES BUILDING, SEven and three room flats; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, elevator. 90 E. 23d-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT 5 AND 4-ROOM FLAT, 1818 Wabash-av. BARKER & JACKSON.

TO RENT—STEAM-HEATED FLATS, CHEAP; Rhodes-av. Inquire 120 35th-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—GOOD FLATS—36 SIBLEY-ST., 6 r. mod.; 28 McAllister-pl., 6 r. mod.; 352 W. Jackson-blvd., 7 r., only $25; 648-645 W. Harrison-st., 8 r. each, only $20 open; 725 W. Jackson-blvd., 1st floor, 7 r., $25; 24 flor., 1550, key 730; 750 W. 12th-st., 1st floor with barn, only $12.50, key 748; 317 W. Lake-st., 4 and 6 room flats; 238 S. Halsted, only one flat left; 355 S. Wood-st., 6-room flat with barn, $12.50, and others. Call and see what we have. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 161 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—T.R. FLATS; STEAM HEAT, GAS ranges; janitor; cheap. 541 W. Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, 6 ROOMS; STEAM HEAT, JANitor; $10 up. 1017 Van Buren.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED FLAT OF SIX rooms. 185 Honore-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, 167 LOCUST-ST., cor. La Salle-av.; modern, heated, all conveniences; low rent to select parties. Apply to janitor.

TO RENT—A BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE; 6-room flat near the lake; modern. 18 Bellevue-pl.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—STEAM HEATED FLAT, 2 rooms, North Side. K 401, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

TO RENT — STORES WITH PLATE GLASS front only $10 each. Cottage Grove-av. and 36th-st., Douglas Arcade, including electric light, steam heat, and janitor services.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, PHONE; PLEASANT office. 140 Dearborn. R. 44, Hartford Building.

TO RENT—NICE PRIVATE OFFICE OR DESK room cheap, with 'phone. 305 Tacoma Bldg.

Lofts.

TO RENT—231 JACKSON-ST., FOURTH FLOOR, 26x80 feet; passenger and freight elevator; low rent. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight, passenger elevators; see engineer.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—CHEAP AT ONCE, DEpartment for shoes, hats, and furnishing goods.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BETTER THAN BANKS IF YOU want a home or lot cheap on small monthly payments. Address K 426, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR VACANT—2-flat brick building, clear. Indiana-av., near 47th. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WEST MONROE-ST., 2-STORY modern stone front flat bldg.; 2 furnaces, hardwood finish, elegant; on account of failure will sell cheap; worth $6,500; make offer. Address K 566, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MY NEW FRAME TWO-STORY flat building, near Belmont and Racine-avs; will pay 10 per cent net. Your money in vault pays nothing. I must have cash. My money is tied up in bank.
Address K 437, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
S. E. GROSS' FREE EXCURSION TO WEST GROSSDALE
From Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts., EVERY SUNDAY AT 2:10 P. M.,
STOPPING AT 16TH-ST. AND WESTERN-AV.
Free tickets at my main office and at all stations named ten minutes before train time.
S. E. GROSS, 6th floor Masonic Temple, State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—LOTS 1 to 48 inclusive, Block 11, of Avondale Subdivision in W. ½ N. E. ¼, 24, 38, 13. Six acres. For cash only. Title perfect. JAMES CAVANAGH, Administrator, Kenosha, Wis.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK RIVER FOREST PROPerty; fare 5c. WEAGE & TUCKER, Tacoma Bld.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR SPOT CASH—A LOT ON THE North Side, State price and where. Address K 415, Tribune office.

WANTED—EQUITY IN SOUTH SIDE RESIdence; will give clear business-block, 56x126 ft., worth $4,000. Address K 559, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN DESIRABLE WEST SIDE LOcation, modern 2-flat building for $5,500 or less; must be a bargain. Address V V 10, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A GOOD BUSINESS BLOCK West Side; well rented; a corner 50x100 with 3 stores and 6 flats; $25,000; will take South Side dwelling or flat building in exchange.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 161 W. Madison-st.

CLEAR IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERty for equities in improved Chicago property.
CHESTER E. LATHAM, Room 215, 34 Clark-st.

I WILL EXCHANGE ABOUT 60 DESIRABLE resident lots in Kearney, Neb., for a stock of merchandise, $5,000 to $10,000. Address CHAS. SOUTH, 134 Water-st., Pittsburg, Pa.

EXCHANGE—STOCK OF GROCERIES FOR real estate. Apply 241 N. Market.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY LOANED IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHIcago property.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD? MONEY TO loan without delay.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $8,000 AT 5½ PER cent net on $30,000 flat buildings on Wabash-av., north of 39th-st. Address K 561, Tribune office.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—MONEY to loan at low rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL estate at lowest rates; also building loans.
ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

4½% AND 5% MONEY FOR CHOICE LOANS, inside property; 6% money, smaller loans. W. G. STOUGHTON & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

WANTED—$5,000 ON GOOD IMPROVED TOWN property; Cook County; will take building association. Address K 409, Tribune office.

LOANS ON IMPROVED OR CHOICE VACANT. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 Cham. Com.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST., make loans on real estate.

TO LOAN—ONE SUM $2,500 ON IMPROVED first realty. 94 MONROE-ST., Room 3.

FINANCIAL.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

Loans money on easy terms on furniture and pianos, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal. You have the use of the property and also of the money.

Payments arranged on monthly installment plan so as to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.

No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.

You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.

It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me when again in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19,
OR HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING,
161 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 14.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
851 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL AV., ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit the borrower. A. E. WILLIAMS, Banker, 60 Dearborn-st., Rm. 28.

MONEY, WITHOUT COMMISSION, AT 6 PER cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money on terms to be arranged; will consider applications from Evanston to South Chicago; will grant privilege of repayment in sums not less than $500; building loans a specialty. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—PARTY TO MAKE ADVANCES AND carry A1 short time accounts for reliable broker; discounting bills; interview will satisfy. Address K 427, Tribune office.

LIFE, ENDOWMENT, TONTINE, AND DISTribution policies purchased; established 1873. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., Room 617, corner Monroe.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE UPON their own names, without security or indorsement; sums to suit; easy payments. Room 802, 134 Monroe-st.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, Mortgages, warrants, and other collaterals. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 220.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same; legal interest. 313, 108 Dearborn.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

WE HAVE FOR SALE SEVERAL SECOND-hand outfits for markets, comprising cooling-room, counters, rails, blocks, tools, etc.; they are in good condition and bargains; estimates given on new outfits. Send for catalogue.
OTT & LOCKETT Hardware Co., 50 State-st. and 71 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AN ALMOST NEW ENgine and boiler outfit, only in use very short time. For inspection and sale 4750-4752 Ashland-av.

WANTED — 2 OFFICE DESKS; MUST BE cheap. Address K 429, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—THREE SECOND-HAND LIDDERwood hoists and one duplex air compressor; must be cheap and good. W. D. RHINEHART, 73 22d-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW AND SECOND-hand steam pumps of all sizes and descriptions. FITNESS BROS., 28 N. Desplaines-st.

COINS, STAMPS, PICTURES, ETC.

POSTAGE STAMPS BOUGHT AND SOLD—Finest assortment of U. S. and foreign stamps in Chicago.
F. WENDT, 75 State-st.

ABOUT STAMPS — BUY OR SELL; BEST prices. M. WOLSIEFFER, 201 Clark, nr. Adams.

I BUY COINS, STAMPS, HISTORIC RELICS. McKEAN, 242 Palmer House.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 881 W. Madison-st.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., TO PLAT, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH-CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

BEST VOCAL LESSONS IN CHICAGO; STAGE, church, concert; half price, or for what have you? Address J 400, Tribune office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS. BREDT & CO., Room 806 Columbus Building.

FOR SALE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

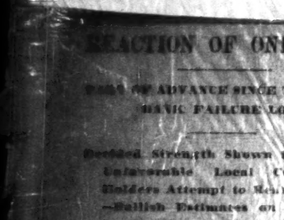
SWEEPING REDUCTIONS IN PIANO PRICES to reduce stock for January inventory.
ONE WEEK ONLY. ONE WEEK ONLY.
Beginning Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.
UNPRECEDENTED CONDITIONS.
GRINDING CIRCUMSTANCES
compel us to sell 100 PIANOS at prices that make it the BUYER'S OPPORTUNITY of a lifetime.
INSTANCE—Good, useful uprights (only a few), guaranteed worth double the money, and exchangeable for new ones later on. ONLY $85.00.
INSTANCE—Better uprights, good enough for musicians, handsome and sound throughout, guaranteed worth double the money. ONLY $120.
INSTANCE—Practically new uprights, having been rented (in nice homes only a short time), modern carved panels, three pedals, mandolin pedal, and all late improvements. Cases of walnut, mahogany, and oak, guaranteed like new. ONLY $165.00.
INSTANCE—New uprights, lovely cases, natural woods, splendid in all particulars. ONLY $185.00.
INSTANCE—Grand pianos, our own make, somewhat used for concerts, but practically new; all woods; from $300.00 up.
INSTANCE—Square pianos, all makes, kinds, and qualities, put in order and guaranteed useful and suitable for public rooms and humble homes. $35.00, $50.00, $65.00, and $80.00 for the best.
INSTANCE—New HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS UNEQUALED in beauty, tone, and durability; for fifty-seven years the favorite of
ARTIST, HOME, SC

REACTION OF ONE CENT.

Bulls Get Advance Since Tuesday's Panic Failure Lost.

Decided Strength Shown in Face of Unfavorable Local Conditions—Holders Attempt to Realize Profits—Bullish Estimates on Argentine Surplus—Good Exports of Corn—Provisions Rule Steady—Curb and Outside Prices.

May wheat sold yesterday morning [illegible] higher than the low point of the day on which the announcement of the failure of the Second Bank of Illinois was made. The whole market eased off to a close just a cent below that of



Original Defective

Original Defective

Original Defective

Original Defective

[illegible] is the man for the United States

WATSEKA.

Watseka, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Your correspondent has failed to find a single Republican here who is for Madden for Senator. On the contrary, most of the leading Republicans are positively opposed to him. Other Republicans admit Chicago should have the Senatorship, but if Mr. Madden is forced upon the party the result will be disastrous. This has been obtained by promiscuous interviews, no quote games herein. Congressman Cannon is a prime favorite here.

WOODSTOCK.

Woodstock, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Among the many interviewed a summary of opinion is as follows:

L. L. Joslyn, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Interior—Mason and Hitt are personal friends. Does not know Madden.

Judge Donnelly, County Judge, is a strong Madden man. He believes he would make an ideal Senator.

George Rushton, County Clerk, is not a Madden man. Inclines toward Mason if Hopkins cannot secure it.

James Casey, County Chairman, believes Madden would make a Senator Illinois would be proud of.

George K. Bunker, merchant, and ex-Chairman of the County committee, believes Illinois should elect a man among the very best in the State. He favors Fifer.

W. E. Richards, President State Bank, would rather see Hopkins elected than any man in the State.

YORKVILLE.

Yorkville, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—After consulting with many of the most influential and active Republicans of Kendall County on the question of a choice for United States Senator, I find Mr. Madden is objectionable because of a strong suspicion or his unsavory record as a member of the City Council of Chicago and because he is a machine candidate. This county seems to be pretty unanimous for W. E. Mason for Senator and is without a Madden follower.

MACHINE IS GIVEN WARNING.

It Is Threatened with Wreckage If It Persists in Supporting Madden.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A mistake in the selection of a United States Senator from the noble Christian State of Illinois by the Legislature soon to convene would be culpable in the extreme, if not criminal. No incompetent or untrustworthy person ought to be selected through the indifference of our people, to the everlasting disgrace of our lawmakers.

There are several good and noble men who are aspirants for this high and lofty office; but it should not be given to any man who has only wealth to recommend him, nor to any man to gratify his personal pride or invest him with social distinction. He should be wholly free from the malign and pernicious political influences that appear to pervade organized politics in this city, and never a habitué of that political green-room where the magnetic wires are worked and the political thunder manufactured. The time has passed, never to return, in this city, when a professional politician, whose only claim to preferment for the highest office in the State is the possession of a species of low cunning and the power to manipulate ward caucuses and conventions, can elevate himself to an office that only a man who has character and ability can grace and adorn.

Illinois cannot afford to elect as its United States Senator other than the ablest and most zealous citizen; a man of affairs, level-headed, liberal, endowed with common sense, combined with the power to express his thoughts and ideas eloquently and logically, and a will and disposition to jealously guard and protect the interests of this and every other State. He should have a clean and pure political and personal record, and be free from the suspicion of any taint of corruption, having no business or other connection with corporations, combines, and trusts; resting under no obligations to and untrammeled by them. He should combine all the qualities and possess the attributes of a statesman. Such a man is Luther Laflin Mills.

J. N. L.

Madden Means Party Defeat.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As an uncompromising Republican, I desire to commend the plain and sensible stand you have taken in your paper relating to the question of the election of a United States Senator from this State. I have no patience with milk and water Republicans, mugwumps, and brevet Democrats. I am a plain Republican who has grown gray in the service of said party. I recognize that the party, although magnificently victorious last fall, will just as magnificently punish and resent the placing of M. B. Madden, or any like machine politician, into the seat honored by Dick Yates or John A. Logan. Perhaps the gentlemen running the machine are as little informed as to the present excited and determined condition of the people as they were when they started out to checkmate the efforts of the people to nominate McKinley as candidate for President. Just as surely as Madden is elected United States Senator, just as sure will the better element of the Republican party "wipe the earth" with the machine next spring, and thereafter as long as the present set of "cheap skates" continue to arrogate to themselves all the honors and emoluments arising from the recent success of the party. It is a lamentable, but nevertheless an absolute fact, that a reputable Republican today can have no hope of an appointment in the State or national service, unless he first cringes to the State machine. Long years of honorable life as an active, conscientious Republican avail him naught, unless he can show that he is now ready to steal a ward or do some dishonorable act in favor of some boss cog of some relentless wheel of the "machine."

Is it not about time for Republicans to throw off this incubus? If we must have a domineering, unscrupulous, selfish machine, for God's sake and out of respect for the reputation of the Grand Old Party, reinstate John P. Hopkins and his gang again into power and control next spring. Who are your lords and masters in Chicago? It is not necessary to go over the list. At the head stands Madden.

Do the country legislators realize that unless they unite and repudiate this city's ring choice for Senator, the party is on its death bed? It is not necessary that Chicago should have the Senator. With Madden as the choice, calamity, confusion, and disgrace envelop not only Cook County but the entire State. If Madden was anything but a grasping, desperate politician, he would at once withdraw from the contest in the interest of harmony and future success. The alternate is now to unload him and do it quick, and send to the Senate a man in whom the people have pride and confidence, and one that has the education, integrity, and position to properly represent this great State of Illinois.

Don't put a pigmy by the side of our present distinguished Senator, Shelby M. Cullom. Don't disgrace the State which is still suffering from too much Altgeldism, with a Madden. Down the machine and every member of the 12:45 club, and save the Republican party of Illinois.

PROTECTION.

Hands Off, Mr. Tanner.

Bement, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As Temporary Chairman of the Republican State convention, Madden made a strong impression in his personalities. But the people here want Mason and have so instructed their Representatives. The Republicans are watching the machine closely, and it would be well for Mr. Tanner to keep his hands off.

E. H. HORD.

Thinks Mason the Best Man.

Mattoon, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am for W. E. Mason for Senator, and I think he is the best man for the place. Four-fifths of our people would express themselves for Mason for Senator if they had the opportunity of doing so.

D. D. JAMES.

Sentiment in Fifty-first District.

Geneva, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I feel sure the Republicans of this county and Senatorial district do not favor Madden, as first choice at least, because he is comparatively unknown as a party worker, and what they have heard of him is not altogether favorable. Our legislators may vote for him, but I don't believe they will express the will of their constituents if they do it. We can't see by any process of reasoning how Martin B. Madden, Alderman from the Fourth Ward in Chicago, is entitled to the Senatorship this time over such men as Hitt, Mason, Carr, Fifer, and many others. I believe the real first choice of the Republicans of the Fifty-first Senatorial District, including Johnson County, is William E. Mason.

W. H. GILLIAM.

FEAST FOR THE WESTERN ENGINEERS

Secretary Lifting Sends Out Invitations for the Annual Banquet to Be Held on Tuesday, Jan. 5.

[illegible]

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

OPPOSITION TO INTERCHANGEABLE MILEAGE TICKETS WANES.

Western Passenger Association Lines Now Appear to Be Favorable and the Issue Is Expected as Soon as Proper Arrangements Can Be Completed—Plans to Prevent Manipulation—How the New System Will Work—Refunding for Excess.

All opposition to the issue of an interchangeable mileage ticket at a net rate of two cents a mile by the Western Passenger Association lines appears to have been removed. The indications are that the sale of such tickets will be authorized just as soon as the proper arrangements can be perfected.

The reason why the Western roads did not follow at once the example of the Eastern lines in issuing interchangeable 5,000-mile tickets was they did not consider the plans adopted by the Eastern roads perfect enough to prevent manipulation of tickets by scalpers and others. The feature of the Eastern arrangement requiring commercial travelers purchasing such tickets to attach their photographs thereto has been severely criticised, and commercial travelers are not taking kindly to it. Photographic tickets, it is claimed, have been tried before and have failed to prevent manipulation, besides putting the holders to much annoyance. Another objection to the tickets was that a man had to invest $100 to procure a 5,000-mile ticket with no possibility of redemption of portions thereof that were not used.

All these objections, it is claimed, have been overcome by the new interchangeable mileage ticket the Western roads propose to adopt. The ticket is the invention of General Passenger Agent John Sebastian of the Rock Island. His round-trip tourist and excursion ticket, which was recently described in THE TRIBUNE, is receiving the approbation of all experienced ticket men.

The new interchangeable mileage ticket of Mr. Sebastian appears to be a practical and simple arrangement for the sale of tickets in lieu of mileage books. The plan, briefly, provides that local rates must be paid for tickets of special form and to which is attached an advice check for signature of purchaser, to be lifted by the conductor from passenger while en route and to be forwarded to the mileage bureau. There is also attached a credit check, which is retained by passenger, and on presentation to the mileage bureau of a sufficient number of these checks (1,000 or 5,000, or whatever the maximum amount agreed upon may be, of miles traveled (if they correspond to the advice checks and the latter show conformity of signatures), refund of the amount paid over two cents a mile will be made.

Under this system each line collects for the value of tickets furnished, which obviates the necessity for distribution of moneys collected by the mileage bureau.

Many of the roads think it would be more satisfactory to the general public and the traveling men if, instead of issuing a 5,000-mile ticket, a 3,000-mile ticket were put out, as more people would be able to use a ticket with the last named number of miles as the maximum, none but commercial travelers being able to use up more than 5,000 miles in a year. It would also enable the railroads to abolish the 2,000-mile book, which could not be done if the maximum mileage of the interchangeable ticket was fixed at 5,000 miles.

Railroad officials believe the adoption of this system would prove so satisfactory to people who do much traveling as to stop the agitation now going on to secure the adoption of laws by the Western Legislatures making the maximum fare to be charged by railroads two cents a mile.

TO FORM A NEW EXPRESS COMPANY.

Pennsylvania Railroad Backing the Manhattan Express Company.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 30.—A railway man, formerly of this city, but now of Chicago, is authority for the statement that the Pennsylvania railroad is prepared to spring a surprise the first of the year in the form of a new express company, which eventually will become a strong competitor of other similar corporations. The Manhattan Express company is the name of the new corporation, which is backed by the Pennsylvania road, and will be in operation over the whole system. William Chandler of Chicago becomes the Superintendent, with headquarters in New York.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—At midnight tomorrow the offices of the United States Express company in New England will be closed. The report sent out from New York that the company was to cease operations in the New England States has been officially confirmed, and the employés, with the exception of a few high officials, have been notified that their services will not be required after Thursday. The business goes into the hands of the Adams Express and the abandonment of the New England field by the United States Express company is generally regretted. The principal offices outside of Boston which are to be closed are at Worcester, Hartford, and Springfield.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Vice-President McCrea denies the Pennsylvania lines are backing a new express company.

THINK DONALD M'LEAN IS FIBBING.

Southern Pacific People Laugh at the Big Short Line Scheme.

San Francisco, Dec. 30.—The announcement that arrangements were in progress for surveying a new transcontinental line from Sioux City, Ia., to San Francisco, to be known as the Pacific Short Line, is regarded by local railroad officials here as erroneous. It was stated the work was in charge of Donald McLean, a railroad promoter, who was backed by $32,000,000 of English capital. Vice-President C. P. Huntington of the Southern Pacific company said: "There is no truth in the report, in my judgment. It would not be a wise business move to parallel existing lines, and I do not believe this man McLean could get capital of the amount of $32,000,000 to engage in the enterprise."

Distinguished Canadians in Town.

A party of distinguished Canadian railway officials arrived in Chicago in their private car via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway yesterday. The party consists of Andrew G. Blair, her Majesty's Minister of Railways and Canals; J. E. W. Currier, his private secretary, Ottawa, Ont.; Col. Donville, Member of Parliament, St. Johns, N. B.; and William Pugsley, Q. C., St. Johns, N. B. They are returning from a trip of inspection of the railways of the Northwest, and especially to inquire into the advisability of building a new railroad from Sethridge, Northwest Territory, through Crows' Nest Pass, in the Rockies, to open up the Kootenay mining district. It is estimated that this branch road would cost no less than $8,500,000.

Ex-President Would Enforce a Lien.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 30.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, as trustee for the first mortgage bondholders of the Logansport division of the Vandalia system, brought suit in the Federal Court today to enforce their lien, which he maintains is the prior one. When the first division of the road was built—the T. H. and L.—$750,000 of bonds were issued and Mr. Harrison was made trustee. When the road was extended to South Bend $1,000,000 additional bonds were issued on the entire system, with Mr. Harrison as trustee. It is averred in the complaint that $45,000 of interest has been due since last July and is unpaid.

Promoted to a Better Position.

A. A. Heard, lately Secretary of the Central Passenger committee, with headquarters at Chicago, relinquished the duties of the position yesterday, and today leaves for Buffalo to assume the position of Western Passenger Agent of the Lehigh Valley railway at that city.

Rebates Claimed from the Rock Island.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Dec. 30.—Suits involving amounts aggregating $103,000 are on trial here. Parties from Johnson and Cedar Counties claim large sums from the Rock Island road in the form of rebates on shipments extending over a number of years.

Pass Agreement Modified.

The agreement of the Western roads regarding the issue of [illegible] has been modified so as to allow [illegible] state to [illegible]

VENEZUELA WINS WITH OUR HELP.

Intervention Considered Closed and Venezuela Saves 90,000 Square Miles England Intended to Gobble.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—The Venezuelan boundary dispute is considered closed, as far as the United States is concerned, and all further negotiations for its adjudication lie wholly with the two parties to the controversy, Venezuela and Great Britain. This explanation comes from the State Department, where it is further stated that with the acceptance by the Venezuelan Executive three weeks ago of the heads for the proposed treaty of arbitration, as signed by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Mr. Olney on Nov. 12, the friendly intervention of the United States has been completed, and the only additional acts of the United States will be the publication of the evidence and reports collected by the Venezuelan High Commission and the eventual reference to the United States Supreme Court of the concurrent request of the two countries for the appointment of two jurists as members of the tribunal as provided by the treaty.

As the Venezuelan Congress, which must pass upon the treaty, has been called to meet in executive session on Feb. 1, instead of waiting until its constitutional meeting day, Feb. 20, it is presumed that Mr. Andrade and the British Ambassador will complete the details of the convention directly, in order that it may reach Caracas within a month.

Private letters which arrived on the steamer that brought Mr. Andrade to this country disprove the correctness of the dispatches that when the terms of the treaty became known in Caracas great indignation existed among the people, and that strong influences were exerted to prevent its ratification. All the information is to the contrary. It is asserted in these letters that while Mr. Michelani, the former Minister to England, objected particularly to the fifty-year clause of the treaty, his protest was contained in a single letter published in a Caracas newspaper. It was immediately followed by a succession of other letters from former Secretaries of State, former Venezuelan Ministers at Washington and London, and other prominent persons, declaring that the treaty was precisely what Venezuela desired, and which she had asked Great Britain a score of times to make. It is argued from this and from other information which has been current in diplomatic circles for some weeks, that the treaty is acceptable to the Venezuelan people generally, and it is not doubted that it will be promptly signed by Señor Andrade and Sir Julian Pauncefote, representing respectively Venezuela and Great Britain.

At noon today Secretary Olney drove to the British Embassy and had a long conference with Sir Julian, presumably with reference to the treaty.

Minister Andrade met Sir Julian Pauncefote at the British Embassy this afternoon, and discussed the few remaining details relating to the treaty. The Venezuelan Government is very desirous that a citizen of that country should be placed on the Board of Arbitration, and it is well known that Señor Andrade cherishes the hope that this may be done, though his wishes are not likely to be gratified. It was the belief in Caracas that this consideration would not be shown to Venezuela, and this formed the basis of some of the opposition to its approval. The treaty itself simply provides that two Justices of the United States Supreme Court and two members of the British Supreme Court shall select the board, and that in the event of their failure to agree King Oscar of Sweden shall nominate the fifth umpire. The question of meeting have been left a blank in the treaty, to be agreed upon by Sir Julian and Señor Andrade. These meetings will not be held either in Venezuela, the United States, or in British territory. Neutral ground satisfactory to both countries will be selected, and it is not improbable that for a variety of reasons Paris or Brussels may be chosen.

It may be ten or twelve days before the protocol will be signed. The treaty provides that Sir Julian and Señor Andrade may sign for their respective governments, but Sir Julian cannot do this unless he receives his formal instructions from Great Britain, and it is understood that these have not yet been mailed. Señor Andrade on the other hand is said to have brought this authority with him to Washington, but he will defer acting until Sir Julian can act jointly with him.

FAVOR INDEPENDENCE FOR CANADA.

Progress of the Movement—Development of Popular Sentiment—Newspapers Coming Into Line.

Montreal, Que., Dec. 29.—One by one the Canadian papers of any importance, finding that their feigned ignorance of the movement for national independence and closer commercial relations with the United States has not prevented its growing apace, are beginning to acknowledge that the issue has to be faced. Every man with an eye in his head has seen this for some time, but the subsidized journals thought to kill the movement by ignoring or ridiculing it. Circumstances, however, have been too strong for them, and the people refuse to be any longer misled by their interested advocacy of a policy that is proving ruinous to the country. It is not surprising to find that Manitoba, which has been more cruelly tried, perhaps, than any part of Canada by the combination of imperialism and Canadian Pacific railwayism, is one of the first quarters to be heard from. The Nor' Wester of Winnipeg comes out on the subject in plain language, and says that Canada will soon be called on to decide whether she shall unreservedly adopt a policy of American continentalism or separate herself from her natural relationship and enter into an artificial combination whose component parts have divergent and very often opposing interests. The Nor' Wester itself has no doubt as to which side Canada should take, and declares for continentalism. It is quite natural that Manitoba should look for salvation to the south, and not to the east, from which it is separated by a howling waste of unhabitable territory. Writhing under the despotism of the Canadian Pacific, and crushed by foreign tariffs and taxation, the central province of the Dominion is bound to gravitate sooner or later toward the States at the south of it, without regard to the fate of the eastern and western sections of the country. Half the population of the Province would quit it tomorrow if they could only realize in ready cash half of what they have invested in it in money or labor.

Here in the eastern part of Canada the situation shows no sign of improvement. The population is leaking out of the country in driblets, and those who are going are from all classes—farmers, mechanics, lawyers, doctors, business-men, brokers—every branch of life, in fact; and they all drift in one direction—to the south. There are whole towns in Ontario where there is hardly a dwelling house free from mortgage. The journals, therefore, that are not subsidized to deceive the Canadian people appeal to sympathetic ears when they point out that imperial federation, with its illusions of preferential tariffs, will not and cannot bring back the prosperity Canada threw away when she separated herself from the rest of the continent to which she belongs at the bidding of a corrupt political faction thirty years ago. The Toronto Sun, which is becoming more outspoken every day, very aptly points out that not only can imperial federation bring no advantage to Canada, but that, besides saddling her with increased expenditure for military and naval purposes, it will take from her a considerable portion of the political freedom she now enjoys by requiring her to sacrifice it in the interest of another nation across the Atlantic and other colonies in Australasia, and at the southern extremity of Africa. It is regarded as an exceedingly hopeful sign that the better sense of the Canadian people is coming to the rescue when the once dumb press begins to discuss the questions so vitally affecting the immediate future of the country. Now that the discussion is started it is sure to spread.

HOPKINS-TANNER LIBEL SUIT DEAD.

Judge Clifford Dismisses the Case on Stipulation Without Costs to Either of the Parties.

Judge Clifford yesterday dismissed the John P. Hopkins-John R. Tanner libel suit which has been pending in the Circuit Court since 1894. The suit, which grew out of the campaign of that year, was dismissed by stipulation and without costs to either of the parties. The cause of the suit was a circular which was sent out by Tanner as Chairman of the Republican State Central committee and which alleged that money had been extorted by Hopkins, then Mayor of Chicago, from the gamblers and other vicious elements of Chicago to swell the Democratic campaign fund.

Los Angeles in Seventy-two Hours.

The California Limited, via Santa Fé route. Sarely, safe, and luxurious.

CLARK CALLS THEM LIES.

CIVIL SERVICE PRESIDENT ANSWERS PUBLISHED STORIES.

Pronounces False the Statements in Connection with the Discharge of Engineer Leishman—Knowledge of History or Presidential Administrations Not Demanded—Neither Must Snow Shovelers Know the Names on Altgeld's Staff.

President John M. Clark of the Civil Service Commission denounces as utterly false several statements made in a recent newspaper article in connection with the discharge of William Leishman, assistant engineer at the new Isolation Hospital. Leishman was discharged by Health Commissioner Kerr on Saturday last on the complaint of Chief Engineer John R. Robinson, who charged him with being incompetent as well as negligent in the discharge of his duty.

It is charged that his incompetency nearly resulted in the destruction of the expensive new dynamo at the hospital and that in general he showed himself incompetent to fill the position. He was also charged with going to sleep while on duty. He was appointed to the position on Dec. 11 and was credited with a high standing at an examination before the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Clark said the matter would be thoroughly investigated and Leishman given a hearing in accordance with the requirements of the law. If the charges were sustained Leishman would be immediately discharged. He said he had received a letter from him saying his discharge was due to other grounds than incompetency and intimating he had not been fairly dealt with.

Ignorant of Electrical Machinery.

Mr. Clark said Leishman's ignorance of electrical machinery was no reflection on the commission's examination, for the reason that in cases of ordinary engineers it has not been customary to examine them with reference to their knowledge of such machinery. He said in the future, however, examinations would probably include this as well as steam machinery, inasmuch as electricity now enters so largely into mechanical power. In the future appointing officers making requisitions will be asked to require a knowledge of electrical machinery also.

It was certain statements made at the conclusion of the article, however, that aroused Mr. Clark's ire. One of them was that a competent engineer who has held many important positions, and who thoroughly understands machinery, was unable recently to pass examination because he had little knowledge of general history, and had not followed Cleveland's administration.

"Now, this is entirely false," said Mr. Clark. "No knowledge of general history or of any one's administration is required in our examinations. The questions were prepared by practical engineers, and are essentially of a practical character. The only ones not touching upon machinery are those calling for the spelling of twenty words, although these have reference to the subject, and those calling for some knowledge of the simple rules of arithmetic. There isn't a suggestion of history in them. Moreover, a man's previous experience counts for a great deal. He must have with him his license as engineer in the beginning, after which he is examined by practical engineers. Engineer Robinson came from the service, as have many of the best engineers in the city.

Denounced as Absurdly False.

"Again, it is stated in the article that 'a man who wants to shovel snow this winter must know the names of the officers on Gov. Altgeld's staff, in what year George Washington died, and how many soldiers fell in the war of 1812.'

"This is so absurdly false as to make its animus against the commission apparent. There is absolutely no educational requirement for laborers. They are required to pass no examination except a cursory physical one to see that they are able to do the work required of them. Neither is there any educational examination of skilled laborers, such as carpenters, painters, masons, etc. They are simply required to bring a certificate from some one knowing them to be journeymen in their trade, and then are examined as to the use of their tools by a foreman in their trade.

"I may add, with reference to Leishman that he was represented as being an exceptionally good man, but if the charges against him are sustained, he will be immediately dismissed."

Commissioner Kent said Chief Engineer Robinson had reported the man to be not only incompetent, but as showing little capacity for learning; that he had given him two weeks trial, remaining at the hospital until 9 o'clock in the evening to instruct him, but that he showed no improvement whatever.

TIME LIMIT FOR PROMOTIONS.

Policemen and Firemen Must Serve a Year Before They Are Eligible.

The Civil Service Commission has decided to make several slight changes in its rules regarding promotions in the Police and Fire Departments. The modifications were drawn up and approved by Mayor Swift.

Under the new rule no member of either department will be eligible for promotion until he has been at least one year in the service. The new rule will probably go into effect the first of the year.

The commission has under consideration several other changes in the rules regarding promotions in other departments.

ANTON JABA DIED IN A BREWERY BIN.

Employe of the Tosetti Brewing Company Is Not Missed Until Inquiries For by His Wife.

The dead body of Anton Jaba, employed by the Tosetti Brewing company, was found in one of the company's malt bins yesterday morning.

Jaba was not missed until yesterday morning, when his wife appeared at the brewery making inquiries for him. Search, at once initiated, resulted in the body's discovery.

It is supposed that while leaning over the bin, making an inspection on the previous night, Jaba lost his balance.

Contempt for the Law in Kentucky.

Another negro was hanged Monday morning for a most brutal and inexplicable crime. It is always so in Kentucky, and few if any negroes guilty of an assault ever escape condign punishment. Yet the mob does not influence the negro race. Its punishment is not as effective as would be a judicial hanging. It is violence responding to violence and doing irreparable wrong to the whole State. The mob of Monday morning was the third murderous mob in a week. During the same week other mobs ranged the State, destroying property and uttering threats against all who dared defend their own property. In other sections kuklux ride the country and in other courts witnesses detail other bloody crimes, and the violent are still dominant; pardons are issued daily, and the law is paralyzed. Every mob is a protest against the law as it is administered in Kentucky. Every mob is a popular expression of contempt for the law. It is a popular proclamation of indignation and an expression of a purpose to protect themselves in any case. It is not possible to exaggerate the evil condition of affairs in this State. Each year they go from bad to worse; each year crime increases, and the mob usurps more and more the functions of the courts. The record of 1896 has never been equaled in our history; never at any time have we come so near to a condition of general anarchy as we are today.—Louisville Post (Dem.).

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Gulf coast resorts shown above are now easily reached from Chicago with through sleeping car by taking Chicago and Eastern Illinois railway vestibuled train, with dining car, leaving Chicago at 10:00 a. m. daily, arriving Gulf coast resorts early next afternoon and New Orleans at 6:30 p. m. Texas offices, 194 Clark street and Auditorium Annex. Phone Main 3454.

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